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† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	F. Vibmer	17th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th ,,
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

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TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 6th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd September, 1898.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	2nd Sep.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 5th Aug., 1898.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

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BOMBAY.

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SODA, GINGERALE,
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Always Fresh in Fine Bright Condition.

Kemp's COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

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It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included Books which, during a long experience of library work, we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Salary Rs. 700 per month. Candidates are requested to apply, stating qualifications, to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, not later than the 30th September, 1898.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

NOTICE.

THREE VACANCIES for MEDICAL MEN as Registrars of Deaths at the Hindu Sonapur. Salaries from Rs. 100 to 150. Only qualified men need apply. Applications for the appointment to be addressed to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, Bombay, 31st Aug., 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND WOODEN CASES.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1898. Tenders for the purchase of—

3,500 WOODEN CASES with two empty Kerosine Oil Tins each.
1,000 EMPTY KEROSINE TINS only.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of Engagement, failure to which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender. DELIVERY to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st September, 1898.

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1898, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 31st July, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Ghellabhoy Lilladhur as one of the Directors of the Company.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,

MUNCHERSHAW N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1898.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 16th September, 1898, both days inclusive,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
MEDICAL & TOILET REQUISITES,
STORES, WINES & GENERAL GOODS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
WILL HOLD A GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE

OF EXCESS STOCK
FROM 1ST TO 10TH SEPTEMBER,
At the BYCULLA premises.
LAMPS, BICYCLES, HARDWARE,
USEFUL ARTICLES OF ALL SORTS.
REDUCTION OF OVER 50 PER CENT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER GELDING. 15-2, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive. Price Rs. 400 Two sets of HARNESS in good condition, Rs. 50. Single-seated BROUGHAM with Rubber Tyres, new Wheels last year. Price Rs. 500. The property of L. PENNY, Esq., leaving Bombay.—Apply W. S. MILLARD, 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! Suitable for Wedding or Birthday, at great reduction owing to our clearing present Stock. Secure when you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wilther's and Negur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

LOST, on Monday Evening, between the Fort and Cumballa Hill, a BLACK OVERCOAT. If the finder will communicate with "No. 28," care of this Paper, he will be rewarded.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, 3rd September, Thorough-bred brown WALER MARE foaled Sept 25th, 1893, by Newmaster out of Monea, height about 15-2. Extended pedigree vide Stud-Book.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for Cotton Spinning Mill, at Pulgaon. Applicants with experience of Spinning preferred. Good Salary. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to Mr. KRISHNA RAO PHATAK, Director, Sub-Committee, Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, MUSICAL DECANTERS, Cut Glass, Rs. 20 to 30 and Rs. 40 each, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrej, at Rs. 4-12-4, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerall is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerall are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Extra. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING Designs prepared and Estimates free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

JUST RECEIVED a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 125, Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 5-15 P. M., to welcome and to receive AN ADDRESS from the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE of Calcutta, who returns from London by the next English Mail.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

31st August, 1898.

CEYLON HAND-MADE WASHING LACE.

BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to.—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that BUYERS of MINERAL WATER APPARATUS and ACCESSORIES have had goods not of our make sent to them in execution of their orders given under the impression that they would be filled entirely with our manufactures. We, therefore, take this opportunity of warning purchasers that our

ONLY APPOINTED AGENTS

in India are Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta, and that no other Firm has ever been our appointed Agents in India.

In ordering our goods through Commission Agents, Merchants, etc., buyers must specify that the same are to be procured from us only, and to see on arrival that all articles and the packages containing them bear our name. The safest way, however, to secure the faithful execution of indents is to send to us direct or through our appointed agents, Messrs S. FITZE & Co., who hold stocks for all the usual spare parts, Soluble Essences, etc.

We much regret the necessity of this notice, but we feel that we must impress upon our patrons the fact that substitution of what we consider inferior native made goods has been made in many cases when buyers have ordered through certain commission houses expecting to receive our goods.

BARNETT & FOSTER,
"Niagara Works," Eagle Wharf Road, London, N., June 1st, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED

FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1899,

A SECRETARY FOR THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

TERMS:—Rupees 250 per mensem rising to Rs. 300 (by periodical increments at the discretion of the Committee) together with Board and Lodging in the Club.

Residence in the Club is compulsory.

Applications must reach the PRESIDENT of the Club Committee, Ootacamund, by 1st October, 1898.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN,

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned for the whole of the Mill Premises of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., consisting of about 25 acres of land, with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery (10,000 Spindles and 232 Looms) Dye House, &c., together with ample Preparing Machinery, Implements, and Tools.

Apply to

J. F. HEADRICK,
C. DAVIDSON,
Liquidators.

The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
Colombo, 6th May, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses fitted on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold A	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE LA MER NOIRE, 13 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Societe aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

Any person firm or corporation using the above trade mark without such permission as aforesaid will be deemed to have infringed the rights of the owners thereof and legal proceedings will be taken against such infringers in respect of such wrongful user.

G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly privately. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 60 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wearing wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up" and valueless.

ZAROUBA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that on get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 5 L. of any of the Agents for above mentioned Remedies or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carlton Chambers, Carlton Street, Regent Street, London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on aproved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, in the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—B. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

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Sun rises, 5h, 45m. Sun sets, 6h, 14m. High water, 0-3m., 0-21s. Low water, 5-48m., 6-21s.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on the morning of Wednesday the 21st instant at 11 o'clock.

A DISCLAIMER.—Messrs. S. Fitze and Co. write to us: Kindly note that your issue of to-day (Sept. 1) contains a reference to a case in the Police Court in which the name of the "Sun Life Assurance Co." is referred to. This is a mistake, as our Office is in no way connected with this case.

THEFT AT A DOCTOR'S BUNGALOW.—Surgeon-Major W. Dugdale, residing at Upper Colaba, has reported to the Police that during his absence from his bungalow on the evening of the 30th ultimo, his room was entered and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 175 were stolen from a cupboard.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF PRINCE RANJITSINGJI.—Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadas have issued cards of invitation to the principal residents of the city of Bombay, requesting their company at Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, on Monday next, at 9-30 p.m., to meet Prince Ranjitsingji, the cricketer.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Anandrao Chintamon, a Hindu, was, on Wednesday morning, driving in his shigram along the Frere Road, with his father-in-law, when he was bitten by a snake that was found in the carriage. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the snake which was not of a dangerous species, was immediately destroyed.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmastsr, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—(Weather Permitting).

March.....The Comrades Farewell.....Retford
Mazurka.....La Mousme.....Ganne
Selection.....The Mikado.....Sullivan
Serenade.....Nocoo.....Helmund
Reminiscences of England.....sso.....Woodger
Valse.....Au pays du chansous.....Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon on view of the body of Devoobai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five years, residing at that locality. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th July last deceased went to purchase old bottles in the compound of the Boys Home attached to the Byculla School, when she was bitten on her right foot by a dog, belonging to Mr. Campbell. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed and she was allowed to go home. Two or three days ago she exhibited symptoms of hydraphobia and died. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the Jury.

RESTIVE HORSE.—On Wednesday afternoon a horse attached to a trap belonging to Mr. De Souza of Colaba was standing outside the Tivoli Theatre, when during the temporary absence of the coachman the animal took fright and bolted. It went along the Hornby Road, and through the Esplanade Road to the Colaba Causeway where the horse ran the trap against a telephone post, breaking the pole and smashing up the trap. The animal continuing its race, came into collision with a bullock cart, where it was secured. One of the bullocks was much injured and sent to the stables belonging to Veterinary Surgeon Stephens, where the animal has been detained under treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—An 'Inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Chutoorbhooj Juzjiven, a Hindu lad, aged eight years. On Wednesday deceased was walking along Nagdavi Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a shigram and driven by one Bana Baloo. Before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels of the conveyance passed over the boy's stomach. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on the same day. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the deceased was due to rupture of the liver and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THE NEW CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL, BANDORA.—On Sunday the 4th instant His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun will pay a Pastoral Visit to the above church. His Lordship will be received at the Bazaar at 6-30 a.m., and thence proceed to the Church in procession. The St. Paul's Band will play special pieces of music selected for the occasion. At the gate of the church an address to the Bishop will be read by Mr. B. V. Gomes. The Pontifical High Mass begins at 7-30 a.m. Mass will be sung by the Choir of St. Paul's Band. After mass nearly 150 children of the New Church and of St. Andrews will be confirmed. Great preparations for the occasion are being made by the vicar the Rev. Father Saldanha. The Chapel Road by which the Bishop will proceed to the Church will be decorated.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The following articled clerks have applied to be allowed to appear at the forthcoming examination for the office of solicitor of the High Court: Messrs. Dinshaw Dorabjee Romer, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; Ardesir Merwanjee Madon, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani; J. Hormusjee, articled clerk to the same firm; Chandulal Nagindas Mehta, articled clerk to Mr. M. H. Khan; Bajonjee Manekjee Bulsara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nana and Hormasjee; Maneksbah Nasarwanjee Pochkhanawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal; Bellary Raghavaya, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi; Ratanlal Motiram Modi, articled clerk to the same firm; Ghoisbbhai Vasanjee Desai, articled clerk to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee; Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee; Dinshaw Cursetjee Dajee, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Vishwanath Prabhuram, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; and Narayen Gajanan Jayaker, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

THEFT BY A LEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Mankoo Rama, a leper, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a basket of charcoal valued at eight annas, the property of one Sulleman Cassum, a dealer in charcoal, having his shop at Mazagon. The accused being a leper was not allowed to approach the prisoners' deck, but was ordered to stand at some distance from the court. On Wednesday morning the accused was seen passing along the Gunpowder Road with the basket of charcoal on his head by a policeman, who stopped him on suspicion, and on inquiry ascertained that the charcoal was stolen by the accused from a stack of charcoal lying near the complainant's shop. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His worship, in convicting him, remarked that the accused was obviously suffering from leprosy in its most acute form, and his being at large was a constant danger to the public. He was therefore sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and was ordered to be handed over to the authorities at the Leper Asylum at Matoonga. The charcoal and the basket were ordered to be destroyed in the interest of the public health.

CAUSING HURT TO A WOMAN.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at, the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Constable Mann charged Khundoo Suntoo, a mill hand residing on the second floor of a chawl at Coombharwada with causing hurt to one Yesoo, a married woman by means of a knife on Saturday last. Mr. Sealy pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Ashburry, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant resides on the fourth floor of the same chawl in which accused and his kept mistress also live. On Saturday night last, there was a quarrel between the complainant and the accused's kept mistress, when the accused turned up and assaulted complainant with a pen-knife, inflicting five superficial wounds on the head and then absconded. The police had the injured woman removed to the J.J. Hospital where her wounds were dressed. The accused was arrested by the Police on Tuesday at Byculla. The defence was that the injuries on the complainants head were self inflicted with a view to bringing the accused and his kept mistress in trouble. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of three month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the hospital committee, presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was held on Wednesday at the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, to consider the arrangements under which the hospital should be conducted owing to the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee. It was resolved to divide the hospital into three wards, one ward for males on the ground-floor of the premises; another ward on the upper storey for women and children; and a third ward in the "convalescent shed" in the compound for voluntary patients, that is those who wish to be treated by their own medical men, and to be attended by their own relations in addition to the assistance of four nurses who will be provided for the ward. For the first two wards, Dr. Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee. Wadia, Dr. Kaikhosru Muncherjee Heermanek, and Miss Meherbai Ardaseir Vakil have been appointed honorary physicians. One of them will by turn attend the hospital from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day. Two house surgeons will be appointed, one to work by day, and another at night, under the orders of the honorary physicians. Telephonic communication will be provided between the hospital and the residences of the honorary physicians. Mr. Jamsetjee Sukhia has been nominated general manager of the hospital.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 30th August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th August 16 feet 9 inches against 21 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Standing crops are healthy. Want of rain is felt in Johi and Manjhand. The rainfall at Karachi was 10 cents., at Ketibandar 14 cents, and at Jati 2 cents. The agricultural stock are healthy. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River has slightly risen, being 12 feet on 30th August against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation has been somewhat benefited. Rabi lands are being saturated. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing continues in three talukas. Damage has been caused to crops by rats in the Badin taluka. The supply of water in canals is deficient in ten talukas. The cattle are in fair condition throughout the district. Fodder is plentiful in five talukas and insufficient in seven. There were 8 cents of rain in the Tando Bago taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops are flourishing except on the Eden, Ghar, Kurdato and Kurshah Canals in the Shahdadpur taluka. Injury to crops is probable in the Koshmor taluka, owing to deficiency of water in the Desert Canal and its branches. Fodder is sufficient. The price of rice has risen by 3 chataks and that of wheat has fallen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—There was no rain during the week. More rain is badly wanted in the desert talukas. Emigration has commenced. Deficiency of water in the Nara and Khipra Canals is felt in Khipro. Locusts appeared in Khipro, but caused no damage.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 27th August 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 2 inches 96 cents at Dholka, minimum 1 inch 24 cents at Modasa: total for the season 27 inches 15 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 33 inches 3 cents at Parantij, minimum 15 inches 99 cents at Viramgaum. More rain wanted for rice crops. Other standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 18 seers 40 telas, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 11 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 7 inches 48 cents at Kaloi, minimum 2 inches 45 cents at Jhalol: total for the season maximum 48 inches 63 cents at Halol, minimum 26 inches 45 cents at Dohad. Standing crops are in good condition. The cattle are healthy. Fodder is plentiful. Prices are stationary.

Kairs.—(For week ending 29th August 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 5 inches 26 cents at Thasra, minimum 2 inches 34 cents at Kanjvanj: total for the season maximum 40 inches 15 cents at Borsad, minimum 25 inches 47 cents at Matar. Sowing of jowari and tobacco is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. About 4 or 5 inches of rain are required for the rice crop. Green grass is available in all places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers, and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 3 inches 90 cents at Amod, minimum 1 inch 40 cents at Hansot: total for the season maximum 44 inches 51 cents at Jambusar, minimum 25 inches 3 cents at Hansot. Standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 3 inches 48 cents at Mandvi, minimum 59 cents at Jalalpor: total for the season maximum 47 inches 53 cents at Chikhli, minimum 26 inches 18 cents at Dhorasi. More rain is urgently wanted for rice crops throughout the district except in the Mandvi taluka. Weeding is in progress. The rice crop is likely to suffer if no rain falls. Other standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall for the week at Dhulia was 63 cents and in the district maximum 1 inches 70 cents at Yawapur, minimum 80 cents at Pimpalner: total for the season 14 inches 68 cents at Dhulia and average in the district 16 inches 48 cents. More rain is wanted in a few places. Sowing of bajri continues in two talukas. Standing crops are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in two talukas. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stocks is good. The prices of wheat, bajri and jowari have fallen.

Nasik.—The rainfall for the week at Nasik was 71 cents: total for the season 18 inches 24 cents. The total rainfall is insufficnt in the eastern parts of the Sinnar and Baglan talukas and in the Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of kharif crops has been finished. Land is being prepared for rabi crops. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricul tural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 26th and 27th: total of week 5·79 inch: total to date 33·27, being 4·07 below average. Temperature normal on 24th and 25th; abnormal temperature 2° warm on 26th, 27th and 29th and normal on 25th and 30th. Vapour in air excessive on 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th and normal on 25th and 30th. Wind normal throughout week except on 26th, when abnormal wind was from south-south-west.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 3 inches 10 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 6 inches 52 cents at Shahapur, minimum 68 cents ar Bassein: total for the season 87 inches 82 cents at Thana. Weeding is in progress. The state of young crops is good except in the Bassein taluka where the rainfall has not been sufficient. More rain is also wanted in the Shahapur taluka. Locusts appeared in three villages of petha Umbargaon. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 8 3-4 at Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Dahanu, Umbargaon, Kalyan, Bassein and Thana, 9 1-2 at Mokhada, 9 1-8 at Vada, 9 3-4 at Bhiwndi and 8 at Shahapur.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 9 inches 50 cents at Mangaon, minimum 2 inches 29 cents at Uran. Standing crops are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 10 tolas per rupee. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was rain everywhere, maximum 6 inches 84 cents at Khed, minimum 2 inches 2 cents at Ratnagiri. Rain is insufficient in some places. Early crops are ready for harvest in some talukas. Weeding is in progress. Crops are thriving. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall at Poona was 40 cents, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 97 cents at Mulshi, minimum 5 cents at Indapur, total for the season 13 inches 56 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 47 inches 88 cents at Mulshi, minimum 7 inches 8 cents at Sirur. There was rain in the Bhimthadi taluka. Rain is badly wanted in the eastern talukas of the district. The condition of the bajri, rice, nagli, wari and sava crops is fair in the western talukas of the district and the uprooting of grass and weed is in progress. The kharif crops are fair in the Purandhar taluka, but they are withering for want of rain in the Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. In the Khed taluka jowari sold cheaper than in the previous week; elsewhere the prices in the food-grains were stationary. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 30 lbs., 25 lbs, and 18 lbs., respectively, per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was slight rain throughout the district, maximum 75 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 2 cents at Karjat: total for the season maximum 23 inches 39 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 4 inches 40 cents

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1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Fifth article appears in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
OF TO-DAY.
The Series will be continued weekly.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

THERE were 25 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 8,20,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 11,80,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 3 15-16d., tenders at which were accepted to the extent of 45 per cent. An extra allotment of Rs 10,000 of Bills was made on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. It was announced that 30 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 3-4d.

A drop of 1-8 per cent reduced the price of Consols to 110 13-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent to 103 1-4 ; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·24 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent, were 1-16 per cent lower at £62 5-8 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 27 5-8d. per oz ; and in New York there was no change in the value of the metal at 59 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 3·4 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, the quotation yesterday was 39s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 3-4s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal ; tone of the market firm ; Brown Rapeseed, 35s. per 416lbs., same shipment to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal ; Linseed, 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal ; market steady.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday in London. The market was dull in tone, and prices were 1d. lower. The total quantity sold was 890,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet with prices both spot and for arrival unchanged all round. Surats were dull, and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still without change at 5 3-4 cents per lb. December Futures were 2 points lower at 5·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, and forward prices are Re. 1 per candy less. Exporters bought 1,450 bales, comprising chiefly Shegaon, Oomrawattee, and Dhamangaum, and the Mills 850 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—For the former there is no inquiry from shippers, and prices are unchanged ; while in the latter business in Linseed is passing to a trifling extent, and for Rapeseed there is a small demand.

The tenor of the reports wired from the districts this morning is similar to that of the preceding advices, rain continuing to be wanted at Barsi, Bhownagar, Wadhwan, and Amraoti. The weather is still cloudy generally.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	195	bales.
Wheat	2,112	cwts.
Linseed	6,210	,,
Rapeseed	7,551	,,
Poppyseed	1,740	,,
Castorseed	2,484	,,
Rice	5,023	,,

FREIGHTS continue unchanged with little enquiry.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight credits. Merchants' Bills were again very scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, the market closing at the following level :—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand..1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s.	3 29-32d. ,,
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-32d.	,,
Francs 103 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone at 94 13-16 for Moneyifor 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 9-16 for Account, with 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices to-day with a tendency to favour buyers.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th August, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 21,98,846 9 10 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,10,327 0 6 }	39,09,173	10	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	230,89,148	15	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,371	3	5
Sundries	7,77,688	8	9
Total	367,84,330	6	4
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	27,20,417	15	0
Other authorised Investments	11,66,524	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	58,03,847	8	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	51,68,923	14	4
Bills discounted and purchased	9,26,807	11	7
Balances with other Banks	21,50,155	14	4
Bullion	7,705	10	5
Dead stock	7,94,501	1	3
Stamps	12,409	8	6
Sundries	73,483	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	238,24,839	7	7
	129,59,540	14	9
Total	367,84,380	6	4

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon'ble MR JUSTICE STRACHEY.

For Judgment.

133-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13201-97—Soondercal Dewkinandan and another vs Goorroop-chand Moosadilal and another

14-928-97—Goorproad Moosadilal and another vs Soondercal Dewkinandan and another

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

967-98-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmull and others vs Memoa Oomar Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S

976-355-97—Khanderao and S—Trikumdas Mooljee vs Jiwandas Haridas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

340-97—In person—Mohomed Ismail alias Abba bin Bawa Saheb Bhisay vs Khoja Vishram Allana—Hiralal M and M, part heard

64-97—Captain and V Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchandra Bhaskerjee and others Jehangir and S, and in person. Part heard

580-96—Jehangir and S Mowjee Lukhumsey vs Hemraj Jetha and others Payne, G, and S.

535-96—Tyabjee D and Co Rawnath Saligram and others vs Chegu Subharny and K J Muntri.

438-97—Mansukhlal D and J Sherichand Jetha and others Balcrishna Ramchandra and others Khunderao and S Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundoolall Duisukh—Payne G and S

294-97—Madhowji Virji—Thaker Oomersi Ladha vs Thaker Kanji Ludha—Hiralal M and M, and Madhowje V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

If the appeal does not sit.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

203-94—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Senitade Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubal and J—Bhowanishanker Kuttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V Sitaram Sawba and others vs the Hindustan S and w Mills Co Dikshit and D.

600-97—Ardashir H and D Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwala vs the Societe General Mercantile of Paris and other—Craigie L and O, B M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. B. TYABJEE.

For dismissal.

523-97—Ardeshir H and D—Charles Agnew Turner vs Karim Laljee—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

333-98—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chubildas Lulloobhay and others—Crawford B and Co

Postponed Long Causes

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongarsi—Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.

830-86—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

150-95—Mascukial D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhaishanker and K

Defended New Long Causes.

202-86—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanday—Captain and V

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PLOMER—JEWETT—August 17, at Shahjahanpore, by the Rev K W Parker, Frank Aubrey Plomer, P W D, son of the late Edward William Plomer, to Beatrice Evangeline, second daughter of the late Henry Alfred Jewett, of the Postal Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

IT was unfortunate for Spain that the garrison at Santiago did not hold out for a few weeks longer. Even when relieved from the strain of actual warfare, and the sense of victory when General Tolars' large force of 25,000 men surrendered, the American Army appears to have become in the words of one of their own generals so "weakened and shattered" by the exposure and malaria that the immediate withdrawal of the whole Army and its repatriation in the Northern States became urgent. The whole command, Colonel Rooseveldt wrote officially to General Shafter, was "ripe for dying like rotten sheep when the real yellow epidemic strikes us, as it is bound to do if we stay here till the sickness season." General Ames reported to Washington that "his army is incapable, because of sickness, of marching anywhere except to transports ; if it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once." General Shafter after a conference with commanding and medical officers informed the Government that the army should be withdrawn to the north forthwith, or at latest in a fortnight. Santiago had only to prolong its defence for three or four weeks to have seen an end of the invasion, if not of the war and the whole aspect of things would have been changed. No explanation of Admiral Cervera's disastrous attempt to leave the shelter of the port and rush on instant destruction, has as yet been forthcoming. Admiral Colomb in his "Second Impressions of the War" in the *National Review* points out that while that little squadron of four powerful cruisers and three destroyers was "in being," the American Admirals and Generals did not venture to besiege Havana or land any considerable invading force. Had Cervera turned his opportunity to good account when he arrived in Cuban waters, he might have struck some heavy blows at the scattered American fleet, and at the transports assembling at Key West. He took an unaccountably long time in crossing the Atlantic and when he arrived in, the neighbourhood of the enemy he needlessly advertised the fact by going to Martinique, making the matter worse by then going to Curacoa. He should have made arrangements to meet his coaling ships at sea, and picked up the American war ships cruising at large on the Cuban coast, and at all events threatened the American base. The last thing he should have done was to enter Santiago. He told his captors afterwards that he intended to remain only twenty-four hours in that harbour, and was delayed by the dilatory methods of coaling in practice there. It never occurred to him that his own sailors might have lent a hand in that operation. Anyhow when the Americans knew he was in the harbour they subordinated everything to the task of destroying him there. The fleet concentrated outside the harbour, and an army of 15,000 men was landed, with the one object of assisting in the destruction of a naval force which so long as it was in existence rendered operations for the conquest of Cuba practically impossible. Cervera's ships were an important element in the defence. Their loss undoubtedly hastened the capitulation. It is now clear that with a little of the fortitude the Russians displayed at Sebastopol, and the French under Massena at Genoa, when the garrison and inhabitants were reduced to eating the grass growing in the streets and even more hateful food before giving in, the war might have taken a very different course.

The *Spectator* indulges in some curious speculation as to the after effects of the Cuban war. It will make the United States understand what the writer deems the necessity of forsaking their traditions, creating a great navy, a strong army, and coming out into the world at large as a conquering and colonising Power like the States of Europe while Spain will be drawn by the necessities of her position to rely on the protection of France and throw in her lot with that Power. It may be doubted whether the European nations would have launched out on that costly and perilous course, so fruitful of wars and so full of possibilities of disaster, had each been in undisturbed possession of a large continent from which all others were warned off, and were content to stand aloof. It is not yet by any means settled beyond all possible manner of doubt that the United States will renounce its past, and launch out on a career of adventure, taking her chance of what may be the result in the shape of coalitions such as those which successively overthrew the threatened Spanish supremacy under Charles V. and Philip II., and that of the French first under Louis XIV., and a century later under Napoleon. The Dual Alliance has already changed the outlook for the German hegemony which Bismarck had in his mind when he created the triplice. If the matter were left to the Yellow Press, which claims with good reason the credit of forcing the hand of President McKinley and rendering the efforts of the Government and of the reasonable sections of the community to effect a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, no doubt the United States would henceforth be the most billigerent of Jingo Powers and a menace to the peace of the world. But there are only twenty-four "yellow" papers in the States, and they are not likely to get the ear of the masses in international politics again for some time to come. They have been found out. Miss L. A. Banks, in an amusing but highly instructive article in the *Nineteenth Century*, shows us the inner working of that press. She writes from fulness of knowledge, for she was herself for a year engaged on one of the most noted and unscrupulous of the lot. The designation "yellow" came to be applied in this way. The Sunday edition of the *New York World*, edited by its proprietor, a Bohemian, Mr. Pulitzer, who visited Bombay a few years since, was noted for a column of outrageous personalities, appearing under a figure of a hideous infant muffled in a yellow gown, and with a slanting hat on its absurd head. This "feature" was advertised with American liberality, and it helped to give the *World* the greatest circulation on earth. Then young Mr. Hearst, a millionaire from St. Francisco, arrived in New York, and seeing the success of the *World*, bought the *Journal*, which up till then was little heard of. Hearst offered the best men on Pulitzer's paper three and four times their usual salary and bought them over to the *Journal*. Amongst them came the "Yellow Kid," the great stand-by of the *World*. Mr. C. A. Dana, a journalist of a very different stamp, very happily dubbed both papers the "Yellow Press." When the Maine was destroyed Hearst offered a reward of 50,000 dollars for evidence that the Spaniards had blown her up. He had previously sent a gang of reporters to Havanna, who broke open a prison and liberated a Cuban heroine who had been convicted of wrecking trains. When the war broke out *Journal* and *World* issued editions with "Havanna Bombarded," in type fifteen inches long. Looking close the reader found in small type between the upper and lower line the qualifying verb "to be."

When real fighting comes it was necessary to do something else. "Santiago Shelled" appeared in half page letters built up of stars and stripes. Those papers and their twenty-two imitators have millions of dollars behind them, and they appeal to the millions. But they have no political influence. The regular press takes a much calmer view of foreign affairs, and will steady the public mind. There is another consideration. The Central, Western, and Southern States have no sympathy for the sensational politics of the Eastern States in which the Yellow Press finds its support. They have nothing to gain by colonies, or by a big navy or a large army. The Central States, the capital of which is Chicago, the second largest city in the Union, are remote from the sea, and their hopes of expansion do not turn in that direction. Now that the States have Cuba on their hands and that the American Army is suffering from yellow fever things will quiet down. That is at least as likely as that Uncle Sam will immediately go on the warpath. There is perhaps more reason to expect that Spain, hitherto somewhat distrustful of French designs on Morocco, and well disposed towards England as a useful counterpoise should now be influenced by the efforts of France to avert the war in the first instance, and to help to bring it to a conclusion when disaster came, and lean on her northern neighbour for support. The sympathy shown the Americans throughout by Great Britain and her ready acquiescence in the destruction of the remnant of her great Colonial Empire have alienated the friendship of Spain, and made her the more willing to accept that of France. This is likely enough, We recently pointed out that the Secondary Powers, after what has happened to Spain will have to find protectors amongst the Great Powers at the price of subordinate alliance, if they are not prepared to see all their possessions swept away by the first swash-buckler that chooses to pick a quarrel with them.

THE ordinary vital statistics of Bombay appearing in the *Government Gazette* are supplemented this week, for the first time, by tables from which the state of health in each Ward can be much more accurately gauged than from the regular tables. Presumably it is intended to give this information weekly, and it will certainly be valuable as showing the exact state of affairs in each ward. There is a further rise in the total mortality, the number of deaths recorded being 811, as against 765 in the preceding week, and a quinquennial average of 604. But there is a slight decrease in the registered number of plague victims,—157. But although six less than in the previous week this is 56 larger than in the second week of August. The plague deaths recorded in the corresponding period of 1897 were only 25, while the total mortality was three in excess of the present record. We have thus unfortunately now reached an unfavourable a position so far as actual numbers go as was the case twelve months ago, but with this difference—that plague cases are no longer hidden away under a different nomenclature, thereby becoming a potent because unknown source of infection, and also that we have not in addition to the plague an epidemic of cholera. This latter disease in the same week of last year was held responsible for 76 deaths, though as the recently issued report of Sir James Campbell admits, some of the deaths recorded during the monsoon of 1897 as due to cholera really originated from plague. It is noteworthy, however, that now that the total mortality has approximated to that of last year the excess of deaths from phthisis is no longer marked, while in the cases of diseases of the respiratory system the order is revoked, and the deaths this week have been about 50 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1897. Remittent fever on the other hand claims only 58 victims as against 152 last year. The racial distribution of the plague deaths is as follows : Hindus 103, Jains 20, Mussalmans 19, Brahmins 6, Native Christians 3, Parsis and Jews 2 each, Lingaits and Eurasians 1 each, the last named death being that of the House Surgeon of the Cama Hospital. The disease is by far the most prevalent in the B (Mandvi) Ward in which 67 deaths were registered. The C or Market Ward comes next with 38 deaths, and the Byculla (E) Ward third with thirty. With the exception of six deaths in Mahim, there is no other part of the town and island that is seriously affected, and roughly speaking the disease may be said to be only mildly sporadic anywhere outside of the Native Town. Malabar and Cumballa Hills, Dadoie Talao, and the Parel Wards are quite free from plague. In the three Wards B, C, and E there were 155 attacks out of a total for the week of 180 and of these 57 were removed to hospital out of a total of 65 removals, 249 of the 282 contacts segregated came from this ward, and 213 of the 246 houses segregated were situated within their limits. This practical concentration of the disease in the heart of the city will greatly assist the authorities in the work of suppression. Every possible precaution consistent with the observance of the present rules should be adopted to prevent the spread of the epidemic beyond existing limits.

MR. HANKIN'S report to the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh on bacteriological work for 1897, is a very much briefer compilation than usual. The explanation is that as Mr. Hankin's services were lent to the Bombay Government for plague work, for more than half the year he was able to conduct but few experiments in his substantive appointment. In one respect the report throws additional light on the question of house disinfection for plague purposes. In Hardwar when the disease broke out there, Mr. Hankin found by experiments the extreme difficulty of disinfecting an ordinary mud and cowdung floor against plague. In fact ordinary solutions of sublimate and carbolic were found to lead, apparently at least, to an increase in the number of microbes. He holds that this failure is due to the destruction of the sublimate by the alkaline substances present in the floor as if the solution is acidified with hydrochloric acid a strong action is exerted. He is not equally clear as to the cause of failure of the carbolic acid, but the experiments proved that the cowdung and not the mud was the opposing agent. The difficulty did not come from any exceptional resisting power possessed by the microbes the dung contained, for they were readily killed by carbolic acid when separated from the dung. It is, therefore, clear that resistance to disinfection depends on the presence of some substance in the dung that neutralises the effect of the disinfectants. As Surg.-Col. Warburton says in forwarding the report, the lesson to be drawn from the experiments is that cowdung should on no account be used for "leeping" purposes in buildings where cases of plague have occurred. But the substance is so universally resorted to in native huts, especially in villages, for this purpose that it would be very difficult indeed to get the people to use any thing else as a substitute. Mr. Hankin also investigated the cause of the excessive mortality amongst rats which occurred in the town of Kankal, adjoining Hardwar, and detected the plague microbe in several cases. The isolation of the enteric microbe from water is known to be a difficult matter, and as some doubt had been expressed whether the enteric microbes and microbes "suspicious of enteric" that Mr. Hankin had isolated from water really deserved that name, he submitted a dozen of them obtained from as many different specimens of water to Professor Pfeiffer of Berlin. That leading European authority on the subject reported that all or nearly all, were "typical enteric in every respect." "The orders of Government" on Mr. Hankin's work for the year are made to emanate from the Criminal Side of the Judicial Department ; but as this is in all probability a clerical error, ardent anti-Pasteurites have no occasion for even a melancholy form of gratification.

In the Netherlands as in other parts of Europe it is one of the prerogatives of Royalty to attain majority at the age of 18, while lesser mortals have to wait until they are 21. Hence it is that Welhelmina I., who was born on August 31st 1880, has now taken over the splendours and responsibilities of rule from her mother the ex-Queen Regent. The latter is a sister of H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and has been Regent since the death of her husband in December 1890. In that capacity she has received an annual allowance of 150,000 guilders. The young Queen will have a civil list of four times that amount. Elaborate preparations have been in progress for some time in the Netherlands to celebrate the coming of age and consequent accession to power of the young Sovereign, and the people are rejoicing to-day upon the commencement of the reign of one to whom they are warmly attached. The executive power of the State will now belong exclusively to her, while the legislative power rests conjointly with her Majesty and Parliament.

LIKE a similar charge recently brought against a schoolmaster the summons against Dr. Dias, a plague officer, of having concealed a case of plague was dismissed yesterday. Mr. Sanders-Slater accepted the doctor's version of what took place, holding that the opinion he formed that the patient in question was not suffering from plague was *bona fide*.

THE Marine Court-of-Enquiry on the stranding of the s.s. Cashmere was formally opened yesterday, but it was at once adjourned until Wednesday next, as the President deemed it inadvisable to proceed until the chief and second officers of the vessel, who had gone to Calcutta, had been brought back to Bombay.

THIRTEEN articled clerks, an unusually large number, have applied to be allowed to appear at the forthcoming examination for the office of solicitor of the Bombay High Court.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy disposed of five out of the six cases committed by the magistrates in a very short time. In four of the cases, the accused pleaded guilty to charges of house-breaking and theft, and being old offenders, were sentenced, one to transportation for seven years ; one to five years' rigorous imprisonment ; and two to four years' imprisonment each ; while in the fifth case, the accused was convicted of stealing two rings from the finger of a child and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The trial of the charge of extortion against Clive Durant and four others, has been postponed until the 21st instant.

To encourage the study of folklore the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has issued a circular with the object of inducing those in a position to do so to record the more primitive customs of the natives of India and endeavour to distinguish them from those which are believed to be of Aryan origin ; particular attention being given to those customs and beliefs which are handed down orally. Nearly 100 questions have been set by Mr. W. Crooks, Author of "Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India," and answers to them will be published in the "Journal" of the Society.

MR. A. WINGATE, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return to duty, will act as Chief Secretary to Government and have charge of the Plague Department. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., from the date when Mr. Wingate takes over the charge will hold a newly created temporary appointment of Secretary, continuing in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN TATE has been transferred to the Supernumerary List, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 9th August 1898.

MR. R. C. BROWN, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

DURING the last week in August British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 4,73,000, and new fouranna pieces were issued to the value of two lakhs of rupees.

MR. R. J. KENT, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to act as Executive Engineer, Western Nara, till the return to duty of Mr. R. R. Menneer from privilege leave.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I.C.S., on return from leave is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona.

THE following appointments have been made consequent on the grant of furlough to the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain :—The Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., officiating Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, to act as Senior Presidency Chaplain. The Rev. C. M. Barham, M.A., Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, to act as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency. The Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., to act as Chaplain of Deesa and Abu. The Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., acting Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, to be confirmed in that appointment.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have added the following clause as a proviso to Circular No. 44, paragraph 3, at page 29 of the High Court Civil Circulars :—"Provided that when the judgment of the original Court is written in English and the substance of the plaint and written statement is correctly set forth therein (which the Appellate Court should verify), it shall not be necessary for the Appellate Court again to set out the substance of the plaint and written statement in its judgment, but such judgment may in that case commence with the substance of the decision of the Court below."

LATEST reports from the Malakand show that everything still remains quiet in Bajour, all excitement having subsided.

GENERAL STEDMAN having proceeded on privilege leave, the command of the Burma District has devolved on Brigadier-General Barnard.

THE work on the lower section of the Simla-Kalka Railway will be begun during the ensuing cold weather. It will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

THE question of the transfer of the three Gurkha regiments from Assam to the Punjab Command, we understand, is again under the consideration of Government. We hope that this time the scheme will be carried out.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. ROUPELL, 1st East Surrey Regiment, having proceeded on 90 days' privilege leave, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boughey, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed to command the Bundelkhand District.

RECORD floods have occurred in parts of Assam, and in one case a whole village is said to have disappeared below water.

THE Chittagong hill tracts report 24 inches of rain in thirty-six hours on Friday and Saturday last.

OWING to heavy rain the railway banks on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 60 miles out from Calcutta, sank on Monday night, and as a result a goods train became derailed and was immediately afterwards charged by another goods train moving in the opposite direction. In the collision a native fireman was killed, and three men seriously injured.

CAPTAIN E. J. SWAYNE, 16th Bengal Infantry, Second-in-Command, Uganda Rifles, has been granted four months' leave on medical certificate, having suffered from fever.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 30 was 811, giving a death-rate of 49·23 per annum per thousand as against 49·29 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·75 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 224 died from fevers of which 157 were bubonic ; 2, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 1, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 109, phthisis ; 38, diseases of the nervous system ; 155, affections of the respiratory organs ; 37, diarrhœa ; 34, dysentery ; 33, still-born ; 82, old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 41 ; Brahmin, 19 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 389 ; Hindu outcaste, 71 ; Musalman, 208 ; Parsee, 38 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Eurasian, 6 ; European, 8 ; and Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 224 as against 235 the corresponding period of last year, and 303 the average over the past five years.

THE death-rate in Madras is still rising. In the week ended 26th instant, the number of deaths was 603. as against 592 in the previous week.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says :—"Mr. Curzon's illness is stated to be a renewal of the spinal complaint from which he suffered earlier in the year. It was absurdly declared by some papers at that time that the ailment was curvature of the spine ; but that is not the case. It was neuralgia in the muscles, a painful and debilitating complaint, but not serious, as curvature would be.

THE Tirah expedition is sometimes said to have been fruitless, but, observes a contemporary, it has at any rate produced a new vegetable. The Superintendent of the Saharanpur gardens notes the experimental cultivation of a new variety of beans received from Tirah, which he says are "a useful addition to our list of cold season vegetables." They are understood to have been given us by the Afridis in the course of the recent campaign.

THE death-rate, according to the Mortuary Returns of the Madras Municipality from the 20th to the 26th August, was as follows :—Small-pox 2, as against 5 in the previous week ; measles 18, as against 16 ; fever 202, as against 199 ; dysentery 92, as against 72 ; diarrhœa 16, as against 17 ; cholera 77, as against 91, and other diseases 196, as against 197. The total number of deaths from all causes between the dates above mentioned was 603 as against 592 in the previous week. There has been some falling off in deaths from cholera, while the death-rate from all causes has been on the increase during the week.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, dated the 26th ultimo, says :—Rails have been laid half-way up the Ghaut leading to the Maymyo Plateau, East of Mandalay, on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, but the work will not be finished by next November as expected. The upper Ghaut section is progressing slowly owing to want of tact or to the ignorance of the subordinates, five of whom have charge of portions extending only one and a-half miles each. Recently the Executive Engineer of the first construction division had to go and personally push on the work. The contractors are now working busily at nearly double rates. As soon as this one mile and a-half is finished the rails will be laid right through to the Goteik Gorge, fifty miles North-East of Maymyo.

AMONG minor effects of plague in Sindh and other parts has been a reduction of 33,840 in the total of 232,353 persons who last year visited the Lahore Central Museum The previous report, we recollect, also noted a large decrease, which was accounted for by the diminution of pilgrim traffic to Hardwar. During the past year Dir and Swat and the Hazara district have contributed curios in the way of inscribed stones and old silver and mixed metal coins, but nothing of particular value has been recently added. The Museum accounts show nothing of interest. The art room sales have decreased by Rs. 611 in a total of Rs. 2,155, whilst the expenditure of Rs. 3,286 shows a decrease of nearly Rs. 100 on the previous year. Mr. Andrews, the Principal, is at present on fourteen months' furlough, and that Bhai Ram Singh is the officiating Curator.

THE acceptance of the Bishopric of Calcutta by the Rev. E. J. C. Welldon is described by the *British Weekly* as an act of genuine and even heroic self-devotion. Mr. Welldon's position among headmasters is of the highest. His income is far greater than that he will receive in India. His work in India, however successful and important it may be, is not at all likely to bring him before the Church at home. "We doubt," continues the paper, "if one man in a hundred thousand knows the name of the Bishop whose place Mr. Welldon is taking. But that does not measure the full extent of Mr. Welldon's sacrifice. He was quite certain to be the next Evangelical Bishop. He is essentially an Evangelical ; and considering his great scholarship his orthodoxy is marvellous. All schools and all churches would have acclaimed his appointment, and to us it is a matter of particular regret that the prospect seems closed. Mr. Welldon was almost the one man of real power and position in the Church of England who was able and willing to do his best to bring the severed halves of English life together. No one has been more sympathetic with Nonconformists ; no one in the Church of England, we believe, understands them so well. We think in vain of any man who can take Mr. Welldon's place. There can be no doubt in the minds of all who know Mr. Welldon that his going to India is an act of simple devotion, the obedience to a call which he did not seek, and very many in his native land, Nonconformists as well as Churchmen, will watch his career there with peculiar interest and solicitude."

THOSE who take interest in the time-honoured controversy of Bacon vs. Shakespeare will be amused to hear that Mr. Henry Burr, of Washington, an ardent supporter of Bacon on the other side of the Atlantic, has discovered that Shakespeare could not write ! In a pamphlet on the point he gives fac-similes of the five autographs of Shakespeare, the only known examples of his penmanship. They are certainly all of them very bad. To the last signature Shakespeare prefixed the words "By me," which are still more illegible. The signatures, prefix included, are argues Mr. Burr, the work of an illiterate unaccustomed to write. In fact, they prove that Shakespeare could not write in the ordinary sense of the word. But Mr. Burr has not thought of an obvious explanation. Is it not possible that Shakespeare wrote so much that by the time he came to sign documents and deeds in the later years of his life he had developed an extreme form of writer's cramp? The illegibility of his signatures may surely be as well explained in this way —pending the question whether they were not forgeries, which is not unlikely.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL HENRY.

GREAT SENSATION.

LONDON, SEP. 1.

Colonel Henry, has committed suicide in prison by cutting his throat with a razor.

General Boys Deffre, Chief of the Staff has resigned his post, having been blamed for his failure to discover the forgery of the document in the Dreyfus case.

M Cavaignac Minister of War, remains convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, but public clamour for a revision of the sentence is increasing.

The Cabinet is divided on this question, as the forgery by Colonel Henry dates two years after the conviction of Dreyfus, and is supposed to have been intended to bolster the views of the general staff of the Army.

The sensation created by the latest developments in this case, overshadows the Tsar's Manifesto.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Nothing has been made public regarding the movements of the Nile Expedition since Monday last.

END OF THE COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The South Wales coal strike has been finally settled.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Queen Wilhelmina has assumed the Government of Holland.

THE WEST INDIES.

The annexation movement in Jamaica has made no progress owing to the opposition of the negroes and the lack of general support.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

Middlesex beat Kent by 83 runs and thus secures second place in the championship contests. Gloucester takes third place and Surrey fourth.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at 6-30 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the outward mails of the 26th instant left here at 5 a.m. on Thursday.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Mr. H. Cobb and Sir George Robertson, both of the Political Department, have extensions of leave to the end of the year.

Lieutenant Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zbob country, is invalided and recommended for six months' leave at once.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS AT LANDIKOTAL.

The health of the troops at Landikotal, where enteric has been bad, is now much improved with cooler weather.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

AN AMENDED PROGRAMME.

The Government of India have approved the following alterations in the current years reliefs:—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade to move from Umballa to Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders on arrival from England to go to Umballa instead of to Rawalpindi.

The following reliefs will be carried out in the Quetta District this year: 17th Bombay Infantry from Quetta to Fort Sandeman in September; 16th Bombay Infantry from Fort Sandeman to Peshin; 22nd Bombay Infantry Peshin to Quetta; 23rd Bombay Rifles to Peshin on arrival from Nusseerabad. 24th Bombay Infantry from Quetta to Loralai in April, 26th Bombay Infantry from Loralai to Quetta.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major T. Bagnall, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, succeeds Major Dickinson in command of the convalescent depot at Wellington.

Colonel Meiklejohn, Colonel on the Staff, Mooltan, who is now on leave in England, will probably succeed Brigadier-General Clifford in command of the Assam District, when the latter is transferred to Allahabad.

DEATH OF COLONEL H. L. WELLS, C.I.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Wells, C.I.E., R.E., Director Persian Gulf Section of Telegraph Department, died at Karachi yesterday (31st August) from enteric fever.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

Mr. J. Wilson, now on leave, acts as Chief Secretary Punjab Government vice Mr. Dane who proceeds on leave at the end of the present month.

The move of the Rifle Brigade from Umballa to Rawalpindi and Murree and its replacement at Umballa by the second Gordon Highlanders from home, who were originally to have gone to Rawalpindi, has been sanctioned with the view to restoring the health of the Rifle Brigade, which is still in a bad way from sickness contracted during the Tochi operations.

No further cases of plague been reported up to date in the Punjab.

The services of Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

The services of Rev. J. Henderson are replaced at the disposal his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE BOWRAH SHALIMAR MURDER CASE

CALCUTTA SEPT. 1.

The Shalimar murder case came up for final disposal at the High Court to-day, before Justices Amir Ali and Henderson. It will be remembered that on the 4th of May last, during the early days of the plague scare, an Austrian named Siewold was set upon by a number of coolies who supposed him to be an inoculator and pursued into the river and there murder him. The coolies were charged with the murder and he case was tried by the additional Sessions Judge of Hoogly, the Jury having returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty, he referred the case to the High Court. Their lordships in the course of their judgment said, that such verdicts as these can only reflect discredit on the Jury system of this country, they convicted two of the accused Santa and Lalparikhan of murder and sentenced each of them to transportation for life, the third accused Bhugwan was convicted of being a member of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

No fresh plague cases or deaths were reported either yesterday or on Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here at daylight to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE DURHAM'S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1

A great gloom has been cast over the station by the untimely death of Lieutenant J. M. Davies, of the Durham Light Infantry, by enteric fever. The deceased went into hospital on the 19th of last month suffering from fever, afterwards it turned out to be enteric. The deceased officer came to India in 1895, joined his present regiment on 6th March 1895 and was promoted Lieutenant on 28th July 1897; was born on 22nd December 1874 and was 24 years 8 months old at time of death. The fancy dress ball which was to be given by the regiment on the 7th instant at the Gymkhana Club has been put off. Lieutenant Brereton and Second Lieutenant Watts, of the Durhams both are also ill at the station hospital. Nathaniel Brown a boarder in the Bishop's High School died the same disease yesterday.

THE FUNERAL OF LT. DAVIES, D. L. I.

The Funeral of late Lieut. Davies, Durham L. I., took place this afternoon. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage supplied by the first field battery and left the station hospital after 5 o'clock, headed by the Regimental Band and that of the R. I. Rifles. The funeral cortege wended its way slowly along Wanowrie Road to St. Sepulchres cemetery, the firing party of 20 rifles was under Lieut. Lang. A large number of officers from Poona and Kirkee attended the funeral in absence of Col. Whitby who was unable to attend. Major Davidson acted as chief mourner. Lieuts. Hales, Way, Mander, Ainsworth, Fairfax, and Gibson, acting as pall bearers. On arrival at the cemetery the coffin was removed and borne on the shoulders of six sergeants who carried it to its resting place. The burial service was read by Revd. Horne, Chaplain of St. Marys. Several wreaths were sent, amongst them were from Col and Mrs. Whitby, Governors Staff, Warrant officers Staff, sergts of deceased's Regiment, Captain Luard, Mr. Hales and the officers of the Royal Irish Rifles, Colonel Phillips, and the officers of the 19th Bombay Infantry and officers of Royal Artillery and other.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

This morning on the race-course several mounted events were contested, but none of them were decided as they were all semi-finals. The finals are fixed for this afternoon. Lieutenant Crawshaw, Riding Master, 20th Hussars, has given the prize for tent-pegging. Tent-pegging with swords came off to-day, 12 competed. The 1st prize was won by Sergeant Jerkins, 1st Field Battery Royal Artillery, Private Brown, 20th Hussars being second and Corporal A. Herne L. Battery, 3rd. In Lance (Mounted) versus Bayonet 27 competed. Sergeant O. Gorman, Commissariat Department, Corporal Nesbit, Durham's, Sergeant Cunningham, King's Own Yorkshire, Light Infantry, and Gunner Bradley, L. Battery, are remained for finals. It will be seen that all mounted men except one remain for the final. The semi-final tie of the tug-of-war was pulled off between the Durham's and L. Battery. The former won. The final now remains between the Durham's and Royal Irish Rifles.

In the afternoon the race course presented a gay appearance; several interesting events in connection with the assault at arms were decided. In sword versus sword mounted—the first prize was won by Corporal Orr, 20th Hussars. Sergeant Spencer, 1st Battery R. A.. won the silver medal presented by the Royal Military Tournament, London, the latter also won a second prize, beating Gunner Wilding L. Battery, who got the third prize. Similar event for natives, the first prize was won by sower Shere Mahomed Khan, Governor's Body Guard; Duffadar Musudin Khan, 4th Cavalry, won the second prize. In sword versus lance mounted—Private Brown, 20th Hussars won first prize, also silver medal; Corporal Spink 1st Field Battery gained the second award. Similar event for natives, 1st prize was won by Daffader Umrao Ali Khan's Governor's Body Guard; Jamadar Mahomed Khan, Second Bombay Lancers, the second prize. In sword versus sword mounted—Corporal Orr, 20th Hussars, won the first prize; Sergeant Spencer, First Field Battery, being second. In heads and posts—Private Brown, 20th Hussars won first prize; Corporal Averne, L Battery, being second. Similar event for natives was won by Naik Wariam Sing First Bombay lancers. Tent pegging with lance was won by Sergt Jenkins, 1st Field Battery; Sergeant Claridge, L. Battery, gained second prize. In sword mounted versus bayonet—three infantry men became winners. The First prize was won by Color.-Sergt. Robson, Durham Light Infantry and Staff-Sergeant Gorman, Commissariat Department, being second.

ILLNESS OF MAJOR WALTER.

Major Walter, 19th Bombay Infantry, is lying seriously ill at his residence.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

PLAGUE CASES IN POONA.

There were eighty-two cases and sixty-two deaths recorded in Hubli town on the 29th ultimo; total number of cases up to date 2,517 and 2,107 deaths. In the Poona district there were forty-five cases and twenty-eight deaths, of which twenty-nine cases and twenty-one deaths were at Kadewadi, Khed taluka. In Bhor eight cases and four deaths; Utroli seven cases and three deaths. In Belgaum the plague is stationary, 10 cases being reported daily. The village of Hirahantigaol of Gadag taluka has been seriously attacked by plague; Surgeon-Major Reade and Mr. Crofton, Assistant Collector have gone there to adopt precautionary measures.

CRICKET AT POONA.

VICTORY OVER KATHIAWAR.

There was not much excitement to-day in the cricket match between Poona and Kathiawar. Nearly half the tent's were removed and the crowd was much less. Play began at 12 o'clock. Major Ashby and Oghad went in to face the bowling of Deas and Greig. The weather was fine and the wicket improved. Kathiawar completed the second venture for 69 runs, and 43 runs remained for the Gymkhana to win the match. With the loss of two wickets they covered it and won the match by eight wickets. The following are the scores:—

KATHIAWAR.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Oghad, run out	11	b Greig	14
Shivlal, c Greig, b Deas	8	c Shearme, b Greig	0
Prince Ranjitsingal, c Greig, b Deas	0	c Bond, b Deas	0
Nemo, c Shearme, b Sale	3	c Deas, b Sale	12
Major Ashby, st Sprott, b Sale	0	b Deas	5
Bapusola, c Krickenbeck, b Sale	4	to bat	
Bhimsinhji, c Sale, b Deas	3	not out	21
D Shivshanker, b Deas	3	c Greig, b Deas	4
Wood, c Bond, b Sale	0	c Sprott, b Deas	4
J Shivshankar, not out	4	b Sale	0
Macaulaud	0	b Deas	1
Extras	0	Extras	5
Total	35	Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Greig	2	2	0	0		16	4	32	3
Deas	18	10	18	5		22	12	18	4
Sale	16	9	17	4		19	5	10	3
Shearme	..	..	..	..		3	2	4	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bond, c Bapusola, b Ranjitsinghi	3	c Wood, b Ranjitsinghi	4
Sprott l b w, b Shivshanker	1	to bat	
Captain Greig, c Ranjitsinghi, b Shivshanker	15	b Shivshanker	24
Sale, b Ranjitsinghi	13	to bat	
Pocock, b Shivshanker	1	to bat	
Deas, b Shivshanker	0	not out	5
Shearme, c Shivlal, b Ranjitsinghi	5	to bat	
Krickenbeck, run out	6	to bat	
Major Beresford, not out	7	not out	6
Sargents, stumped, b Shivshanker	4	to bat	
Bain, b Shivshanker	1	to bat	
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	61	Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Shivshanker	10	9	24	6		6	0	13	1
Ranjitsinghi	19	11	32	3		6	1	25	1

A SCRATCH MATCH.

A scratch match was got up, after the Poona and Kathiawar cricket match had been decided, to play for one hour. The news had got abroad and a large concourse of people were assembled again on the Gymkhana ground, to witness the play of Ranjitsinghi; Gymkhana went in first and made 51 runs for three wickets down, and closed the innings in which Beresford Deas, Sale scored 11, 19, 14 respectively. Kathiawar went in but Prince, Ranjitsinghi had a bad leg; he was hurt in the mornings play; Major Ashby was placed to run for Ranjitsinghi who opened the game and put away three with his first ball, and a boundary followed by a wonderful hit for six. The figures scored up with great rapidity, the prince playing quite freely made 52 not out. The innings were closed for 70 runs. The public admired much of his superiority in handling the bat and was often applauded.

HYDERABAD STEEPLECHASE.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 1.

After a lapse of five years steeplechases were held at Moul Alli this afternoon, and though not so well attended, were sufficiently exciting to attract sportmen from all parts. The firm of bookmakers who were present did fairly good business. The results of the Paper Chase Stakes, Rs. 150 and 50 second horse, one and three-quarter miles. Major Georges, Apollo 9-10; Wodmass, Armstrong's Number 10-10. Binny won by a street. Substitution Moul Ali Purse—Rs. 100. for all ponies distance R. C., Capt. Gray's Castor 10-9, Owner, Capt. Ercks Lo Ben 10-0, Binny Wingfield's Zoroon 11-0, won by ten lengths. Polo Scurry, for all Polo ponies, 3 furlongs—Capt. Hon. Schlater Booth's Margot 10-4, Woodmass Holdford's China 10-13, Owner Birch's Hermit 10-0, Owner, won by a length. Army Cup Rs. 150 winner and 50 second, one and half miles; Captain Gray's Baron 11-2, owner, Binny's Poona 11-2, owner, Captain Caulfield's Broker 11-7, Stapleton's Cotton. A splendid race, the Baron and Poona ran abreast in turn from home, where Baron drew out and won by two and half lengths. Very bad third. Champion Steeplechase Rs. 150 and 50 second about two and half miles, W Percys Atlantic 1-21, Holfard 10-0. Try Again Stakes, for all ponies, 3 furlongs Wingfield's Zorwan 11-11 Stapleton, Cotton Major George's Apollo 11-0, Claridge Woodmas's. Japan 10-11. Nine ran Binney won by length and a half.

AT LAST.

THE STAINS ON QUEEN'S STATUE REMOVED

A short time ago we stated that Professor Gajjar was engaged upon the work of removing the stains upon the statue of the Queen-Empress under an agreement with the Municipal Executive Engineer, which set forth that if he succeeded in doing what others had failed to accomplish he would be paid Rs. 5,000, whereas if he failed he would receive nothing. The work was started on June 15th last and has now been completed, no trace of stain remaining on the statue. It will be re-opened to the public in about a fortnight, after remaining hidden to view for a period of nearly two years.

GROUNDING OF THE S.S. CASHMERE.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY POSTPONED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, assisted by Captain K. Macaulay and Captain J. B. Macfadyen, Marine Surveyors, held a marine court to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s.s. "Cashmere" in Makalleh Harbour on the 3rd July, as also the loss of her rudder when 700 miles distant from Bombay. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for Captain G. Soutar, Commander of the s.s. Cashmere, and Messrs. Shepherd and Co., its owners; and Mr. Bayley, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of ships' companies having salvage claims against the owners of the Cashmere.

The President remarked that the court had assembled in accordance with the Government Resolution constituting it, but after considering the circumstances that had been brought to its knowledge it had come to the conclusion that it was not advisable to hold investigation in the absence of the chief and second officers of the vessel. Soon after the papers had been received, summons were sent out to the officers, who, it was found, had apparently gone to Calcutta. Steps had been taken to serve them with the processes and it was just possible that they might come down to Bombay by Monday next. It was quite competent for them to arrive so early as that, and the court considered the best plan would be to adjourn the sitting until Wednesday next, which would afford the officers the opportunity to attend the inquiry. It appeared, that despite the information conveyed to them about the holding of the inquiry they left Bombay. Unfortunately the section 14 of Act V of 1883, which empowered the arrest of such persons, did not permit of their being kept in custody for a longer period than 48 hours which was less than the time that would be occupied in the journey from Calcutta to Bombay.

Mr. Nicholson inquired whether the Captain and Mr. Hugh Gaffiot, the Chief Engineer, who were in court, would be able to attend the enquiry on Wednesday.

Mr. Smetham stated that the officers would be present in court on that day.

The President remarked that the chief and the second officers seemed to have left Bombay, because they had no means of subsistence. The rule was that the witnesses, who were detained in Bombay for the purposes of an enquiry, were entitled to receive their expenses.

Mr. Nicholson observed that when the officers left for Calcutta, the Government had not appointed the Marine Court.

The enquiry was then adjourned to Wednesday the 7th instant, at 11-30 a.m.

POONA RACES 1898.

HANDICAP for the [Governor's Cup R. C. aid distance:—

	st.	lb.
Martaban	9	6
Chand	9	3
Periwinkle	9	3
Kestrel	9	1
Turban	9	0
Adonis	9	0
Red Rube	8	13
Brandy	8	8
Meheraz	8	6
Mehetab	8	5
Fakeer	8	4
Valma	8	3
Yildiz	8	1
Jai Mangal	8	0
Angler	7	13
Sher Ali	7	12
Sweet Vernal	7	11
Duchess	7	11
Sultan	7	10
Taisser	7	9
Young Revenge	7	9
Topthorn	7	8
Chanda	7	8
Atlas	7	7
President	7	6
Maurice	7	5
Damask	6	12
Copenhagen	6	12
Kaparthala	6	11
Phelwan	6	10
Hydari	6	8
Planet	6	5
Dhar	6	0

CECIL GRAY,
Poona, Sept. 1. Sec. W. I. T.C.

BEGGARS IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This nuisance still continues, and notwithstanding that a month has passed since I drew attention to it, the stalwart beggars with their cripled burden of which they make capital is still being carried about—a more distressing spectacle than can be described.—Yours, &c., PEDESTRIS.

MILITARY NEWS.

A committee of Adjustment with Majo W. MacLaughlin, 1st Shropshire L. I, as President will meet on Monday next, to take an inventory, &c, of the effects of Lieutenant G. H. M. Baker, R. A who is absent without leave.

In all the records of strange marriages nor can possibly exceed that which has recently taken pce in St. Louis. The bride and bridegroom were orinally man and wife who had been divorced. This itself would not make the case unique, for such ariages have been known to occur before, but the bridegroom had been married four times and yet has only d two wives, for wife number two was married at wife number one was divorced, wife number one married as wife number three, and his wife number twomarried again after number three had divorced him.

Cyclists in Germany are up in arms agat the Government. The announcement which the inister of Railways had made through the newspas that from the 1st of September no accommodat will be afforded cycles in express trains, that they ill not be accepted as free luggage, and that a charof 50 pfennigs will be imposed for their conveyse, has evoked energetic protests. At Dortmund pently there was a meeting of several thousand cysts, at which resolutions were passed against the iposed rules. One society alone, which has 42,000 mbers, believes that it is sufficiently powerful to suade the Minister from putting his new measures ineffect.

Describing a young man who was found ng insensible by the side of a French railway, correspondent says, "Dressed in a well-cut grey suitith a coloured shirt and a high white collar, had the appearance of an Englishman." Thus is the wom of Polonius justified. Apparel oft proclaims than: and, though the grey suit might have been man, and the coloured shirt French the whitenof the collar proclaimed the Englishman.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*)

V.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

There is nothing more striking in the history of the British Colonies in North America than the fact that when what are now the United States were mainly British, and what is now Canada was mainly French, every far-sighted observer recognised from 150 years ago up to the American Revolution that it was the presence of the French in Canada which was the essential condition of the maintenance of British rule on the American continent. A wellknown passage in the work of a Swedish traveller, written in 1748, prophesies the constitution, by "the English colonie, in America," of "a separate state entirely indepe ndent of England." This traveller saw that the colonies being threatened by the French, and the British commanding the sea, there was "reason to regard the French in North America as the chief power which urges" the "colonies to submission." Later in the century Montcalm, as quoted by Mr. Hugh Egerton, consoled himself for his defeat by the reflection that the loss of Canada would be "of more service to my country than a victory."

The strongest reason which urges even the most advanced of native-born Australians to accept British rule is somewhat similar to that which long kept the American colonies steadfast to their allegiance. It is recognised that the command of the sea by the British Power is necessary to the peace and freedom of Australia; and the Metropolis, having hitherto received from the Australian colonies but a scanty contribution towards the cost of the fleet, has frequently urged upon the colonies the adoption of common measures of defence, the need for which has become a main factor in promoting the growth of federal feeling. No one can doubt that if the Australian colonies should remain permanently separated from one another by customs frontiers, with tariffs directed against one another's goods, and with other grounds of quarrel afforded by such questions as the use of the waters of the Murray for irrigation purposes, fratricidal wars between them are not impossible in the future. There might be renewed in Australia the history of the relations of England with Scotland, with Ireland, and with Wales or that, in this century, of the former Spanish colonies in South America, which, in spite of their common tongue, common religion, and common tradition of rising for the sake of liberty against the mother-country have not avoided terrible internecine wars.

The wise legislation of the Imperial Parliament long ago established for Australia, with the addition of New Zealand, and of the Crown Colony of Fiji, the Federal Council of Australasia. But the steady refusal of the mother colony—New South Wales—to come into this assembly, deprived it of all auth ority and in the long run almost of very life itself.

The chief men of the colonies, in spite of a powerful self-interest leading most of them to dread absorption in the new and unknown life of a larger State, had long recognised in theory the necessity of Confederation, and in 1897 an admirable Bill was fought out in every detail by a conference convened for the purpose, in which all the Australian colonies at one moment were represented, all but one represented for most of the time, and all but two (lying at the two extremities) represented throughout the entire period. The Commonwealth Bill was completed in the first month of the present year, and submitted to a popular vote in the most important colonies on the 3rd and 4th of June.

In the vote, while Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania adopted the Commonwealth Constitution by overwhelming majorities, New South Wales voted in its favour by a small majority, but the measure did not receive in the mother colony the number of votes which, owing to the influence of the opponents of the Bill in its Parliament, had been made a necessary condition of its passing. The resistance of the Labour party and the lukewarm support of the Prime Minister, Mr. Reid, were probably owing to the unpopularity of the conditions which had been found necessary to prevent opposition on the part of the smaller colonies. The permission granted to the smaller colonies, by the constitution of the Commonwealth, to be represented in its Senate by the same number of members as are accorded to the great colonies, Victoria and New South Wales, has led to much suspicion as to the probable working of the Bill on the part of the democratic element in all the colonies. On the other hand, when the proposed Senate is rigidly scrutinised, it is difficult to see on what grounds the democracy base their fear of that body. It would at least be possible that if such a Senate were brought into existence it might be found to be a more advanced body than the Chamber of Representatives. It is possible, however, that, although there are few Conservative safeguards to be found in the law creating it, the mere name of Senate will of itself confer moderation upon those who are brought within so august a body.

In a speech made on the 12th May, Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, stated that if the Bill were defeated he should not despair of federation, but would propose that New South Wales should join the present Federal Council. It becomes, therefore, of some interest to examine what that Federal Council is. Created by an Act of 1885, and brought into existence on the recommendation of four colonies (in the Act styled provinces) shortly afterwards the Federal Council of Australasia consists of two representatives from each of the self-governing colonies who choose to be represented on it, and of one from Fiji, and from any other Crown Colony which may at any future time come into existence within the boundaries named, *i.e.*, in New Guinea. The main power conferred on the Council was that of legislating in regard to the relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific, but it has power to deal with all matters referred to it by the various Legislatures subject to the subsequent adoption of the Act by the Legislatures themselves. The hostility of New South Wales it was which paralysed the Federal Council. If New South Wales should now come into it, and the other colonies should be willing to waive for the moment the adoption of the Commonwealth Bill, which can be brought into existence by the action of three of them, or if, while three of the colonies desire the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of State and Parliament decide that it is better to wait for the action of New South Wales, then the Federal Council, with the warm co-operation of the Colonial Parliaments, may serve the main end of the practical Constitution of a Federal Government.

The Federal Council, however, having no Executive, though Prime Ministers of the Colonies have sat upon it, and might all sit upon it, having no judiciary, no control of funds, no Ministry, will always be inferior in authority to the Commonwealth which some of the colonies so warmly favour, and which, on the whole, is favoured by a large majority of the entire Australian people.

Sooner or later, there can be little doubt, the Commonwealth Act will be brought into operation. The Governors of the various colonies, at present appointed by the Crown, will then be virtually superseded by a single Crown Officer—the Governor-General. The Senate which, as stated above, will be composed of an equal number of members for each colony, in the Bill called States, will be elected for six years, half retiring every three years, but will be elected by the whole colony as a single electorate. The latter of these two provisions is intensely democratic, and in my opinion more than a set off to the labour party and the democracy against the slightly anti-democratic tendency of the former of the provisions.

Much fighting took place in the Convention over the clauses dealing with the origin and progress of Money Bills. The Senate has been given power in regard to Money Bills more considerable than those of the House of Lords, and the position of the Imperial House of Commons as sole keeper of the public purse has been contrasted with the proposals of the Commonwealth Bill for the purpose of damaging the latter. While ordinary Money Bills must originate in the House of Representatives, it is provided that a proposed law shall not be treated as a Money Bill by reason of its containing proposals for fees, and, what is more important, a power is given to the Senate to return to the House of Representatives any Money Bill, requesting by message the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. It is also provided that tax laws shall deal with one subject of taxation only, so that an opportunity is given to the Senate of throwing out a Money Bill essential to the taxation of the year, without appearing to reject the whole finance measure in such a way as to bring the national existence to a stop. The power of the Senate to send messages to the House suggesting alterations in Bills which it cannot amend is taken from the Constitution of South Australia.

To bring the question between the Australian labour party and the Convention to a sharp issue, it may be pointed out that Sir William Harcourt's Finance Bill would not have passed the House of Lords with his Death Duties proposals in it if the House of Lords had held the position given to the Senate in the Commonwealth Constitution.

It was supposed that the Commonwealth proposals were likely to break down upon finance or upon the much vexed question of the seat of Government, but it may safely be asserted that the hesitation of New South Wales (which proved to be the main obstacle in the way) was caused almost entirely by the difficulty which we have been discussing of the undue powers given, in the opinion of the New South Wales democracy, to the smaller States, and especially by the provisions with regard to the Senate put in for their benefit. I cannot, however, but think that these matters have been discussed in New South Wales as though the Senate were a House of squatters—a House of rich men, a House of Lords, and I think that the provisions of the Bill make it probable that the Senate will be a somewhat democratic Assembly.

A curious struggle arose in the third session of the Convention, at Melbourne, in the present year over the name of the federal capital. The Bill is "The Commonwealth of Australia Bill." Clause 124 provides that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, that is of the Commonwealth of Australia, shall be determined by the Commonwealth Parliament, and the colonies which had some intention of remaining outside the Commonwealth, such as Queensland and Western Australia, complained that the Commonwealth intended, in Sir John Forrest's words, "to collar the name" of Australia. If there were any prospect of a Commonwealth being formed without New South Wales, or still more without New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, it would be no doubt ridiculous for three colonies (two of them small in geographical extent, although one of these two is populous, rich, and well provided with considerable statesmen,) to assume for their capital the name of the capital of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is, however, obvious that the Commonwealth cannot come into existence until at least New South Wales, failing Queensland and Western Australia, is within it, and that fresh negotiations must continue for the purpose of bringing her in, as a majority of the electors voting, even in New South Wales, desire.

Little importance seems to have been attached in the discussions before the constituencies to those proposals with regard to future alteration of the Constitution which gave rise in the Convention to debates of the highest interest. The clause inserted to provide for the case of South Australia which has adult suffrage, and of any other States which may ad opt it, is one through which a coach and four could easily be driven. It declares that until the qualification of electors becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one half the electors voting for and against a proposed law for the amendment of the Constitution shall be counted in the case of Adult-Suffrage States. It is obvious at a glance that this is a rough and ready proposal, and that a State adopting fancy franchises, for women, for example, would not have its weight accurately determined under the clause, as compared with a State having manhood suffrage only. It will, however, be possible under the Constitution for the Commonwealth to create a uniform suffrage, but it will only be able to do this if it gives to every State the suffrage of South Australia, i.e., the widest.

An interesting provision of the Constitution is that power is given under certain circumstances to dissolve the Senate, and the Commonwealth Constitution is the only English Constitution with the exception of that of South Australia, in which the Senate can be dissolved.

All politicians in Australia are now either favourable to Federation or sufficiently frightened, if opposed to it, by the powerful current in its favour to declare that it is only to the particular provisions of the Commonwealth Bill that they are opposed, while they are favourable to the principle. It is, however, improbable that any number of fresh Conventions will be able to make with good effect any large changes in the Commonwealth Bill. It has been thought out with the greatest care, and what are called, in the large colonies, its defects are the necessary concessions to bring the small ones within the Commonwealth. The only other plan for bringing them in would be that pursued in Canada, namely lavish gifts of money, or the equivalents of money. The position of the Free Traders is, of course, a difficult one, as they have at present one great colony which, after trying Protection, has returned to Free Trade, while under Federation the Commonwealth as a whole will pursue a Protectionist policy. On the other hand, they may fairly argue, and many of them do, that inter-colonial Free Trade will in the long run give them the practical blessings of Free Trade, and, as regards many branches of commerce, will tend towards actual Free Trade itself.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

There is no immediate prospect of the 27th Baluchis returning to India from the East African Protectorate, as they cannot be released from duty until the 1st Uganda Rifles have reached Lake Victoria. This will apparently be a matter of months, as the Rifles are still in Jubaland.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Saidu Gulam Hoosein, a Mahomedan, was charged with committing house-breaking and theft of a quantity of cardamums and some money on the 24th July last. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction on a charge of theft tried at the High Court in 1892. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.

Ratna Luximon, alias Bechar Asha, alias Bechar Shunker, alias Fakira Ookodia, was charged with committing house-breaking by day with intent to commit theft on the 4th August last. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. He also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction of theft by the High Court about seven years ago. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUR YEARS FOR THEFT.

Abdul Mahomed, alias Hasan Esmail, a Mahomedan, was charged with committing theft of property belonging to one Ibrahim Noormahomed in August last. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, as also to a previous conviction by Mr. Dastur, one of the Presidency Magistrates, in 1894. The prisoner was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

TAKING A PURSE.

Gungaram Lachiram, alias Hooseis Karim, a Mahomedan, was charged with committing theft of a purse from the pocket of Govind Mahadoo. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, as also to a previous conviction by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, a Presidency Magistrate, in 1896. The prisoner was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF RINGS FROM THE FINGER OF A CHILD. THE LAD'S EVIDENCE.

Choonilal Atmaram, a Hindu, claimed to be tried on a charge of abducting a child named Magun, with intent to commit theft of two gold rings which the child had on his finger. A common jury was empannelled to try the prisoner. Mr. Joseph De Souza, a juror, who did not answer to his name, was fined Rs. 30. Mr. M. A. Jinnah defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence adduced that on the 13th July last, when the lad, who is about 5 years of age, was standing on the verandah of his house, the prisoner decoyed him to a lane in the neighbourhood of the house and took out the two rings which the lad had on one of the fingers of his right hand, and afterwards offered them for sale.

The Clerk of the Crown proposed to call the lad as a witness in the case, to which Mr. Jinnah objected on the ground that, according to a provision of the Evidence Act, he must be able to give an intelligent and rational account of what actually took place on the occasion in question.

His lordship said that the boy might be asked a few questions by way of testing his intellectual capacity. His lordship asked a few test questions, and as the lad answered them intelligently, he was duly sworn and examined as a witness. The lad was made to stand on a table in front of the witness-box, and in reply to questions put to him by the Clerk of the Crown, he said that the prisoner induced him to leave his house and took him to a room near a stable in a lane in the neighbourhood of his house and there removed the two rings, giving him a pice at the same time. The lad spent the pice in purchasing a few peppermint lozenges.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah.

Do you know where you are?—No.

Do you know that you are in the witness-box?—What do you mean? (Laughter.)

I want to know it from you?—I do not know what is meant by the witness-box.

Do you know who these gentlemen are? (pointing to gentlemen of the jury)—No, I don't.

Did your father tell you before you came to court that the prisoner was a thief?—No. I know that the man is a thief because he removed the rings from my finger.

Do you know the difference between truth and falsehood?—No.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the statement made by the prisoner before the committing magistrate, which went to show that he found the rings in the lane, and as he went to sell them to a Marwarree, a police havildar came up and arrested him.

Mr. Jinnah, in addressing the jury, asked them to totally discard the evidence of the lad, who, he said, was not found competent to give evidence. He did not understand the difference between truth and falsehood, and his evidence, which was the only direct evidence against the prisoner, ought not to be taken into consideration by the jury. The boy's evidence was not corroborated. The prisoner picked up the rings in the lane, and just as he was negotiating their sale with a Marwarree, he was arrested by the police.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the prisoner, by his own statement made before the magistrate and by the statement of his counsel, was guilty of dishonest misappropriation of

application was that the commitment was made at a time when it was not possible.

The Judge: When do the sessions commence?

Mr. Mehta: On the 20th November.

The Judge: Three months hence. If you want to get copies of the charge, and to prepare brief for counsel, an adjournment would satisfy your principal requisition, which was time, in order to enable you to apply to the High Court to quash the committal.

Mr. Mehta said that if a sufficiently long adjournment was given they would be quite content.

The Judge: A reasonable adjournment?

Mr. Mehta: A reasonable adjournment which would give us at least three weeks for preparation.

Mr. Anderson said that such an adjournment would satisfy him. They were absolutely taken by surprise. The Clerk of the Crown would require something like a fortnight to get the copies ready. He wanted a longer adjournment of no less than a month, but as, he was desirous of consulting the personal convenience of Mr. Mehta, he would not oppose the adjournment asked for by that learned counsel. From the point of view of counsel, it might be said that he had to master the voluminous proceedings.

The Judge: It was of such a complicated nature.

Mr. Anderson said that it was not a three-cornered but a five-cornered duel. So far as the mastering of details was concerned, he might say that his brain reeled before the complication of details.

Mr. Talyarkhan was also desirous of having at least three weeks' time to prepare the defence of his client.

DURANT'S INTENDED APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Clive Durant asked for a longer postponement, inasmuch as he was not so fortunately situated as the other accused, and had to appear unrepresented. In the event of his having to stand the trial before the sessions court, he should have to claim under section 450 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be tried by a mixed jury of no less than half the number of Europeans or Americans or both, and he might have to be tried separately under another section of the Code. Durant then referred to the hostile attitude of the magistrate in the lower court, when,

The Judge said that he had nothing to do with what had happened in the lower court. Durant had only to show reason why a longer postponement should be given to him.

Durant: If your lordship will bear with me a little while, I will show you why a longer postponement should be given to me. Continuing, he said that, as a matter of justice and fair play, the trial of the other accused should take place before his trial.

The Judge: That matter will be considered when the case comes on for trial.

Durant said that if the counsel for the prosecution could give him such an assurance, he would be sure that he would get a longer postponement. That was the proper time when he should state his reasons why he should be granted a longer postponement. His first reason was that he had not the assistance of counsel or solicitors, the other reason being that he had not yet been furnished with a copy of the charge for which he had applied on the 26th August.

The Judge: You can get a copy of the charges this evening or to-morrow. Copies of the depositions will be provided within a week or eight days.

Durant said that was yet another reason, and it was that he was compelled to make his application to the High Court for quashing his committal rather hurriedly, and as he wished to—

The Judge: I cannot go into that question.

Durant said he merely wanted to point out that the decision of the High Court did not exhaust his remedies. It was true that the High Court in a certain case had ruled that they could not review their decision arrived at in revision, but Sir Charles Sargent, the late Chief Justice, had ruled that the remedy was to invoke the prerogative of applying to the Governor-General when the decision of the High Court was clearly and manifestly wrong, as, he contended, it was in the present case. There was precisely a similar case sometime ago in Hyderabad.

The Judge: I have nothing to do with Hyderabad. Do you wish to have time to apply to the Governor-General?

Durant: I do, under the special circumstances of the case. He would, he said, be going to the Governor-General with a very strong precedent, because there was precisely a similar case where a mistake was made by the magistrate, and it was remedied by the case being transferred from one district to another.

The Judge: There may have been a very strong case in Hyderabad, but that has nothing to do with the present case. If you are desirous of going to the Governor-General, you will have time to do that. But I do not want you to go into the merits of the Hyderabad case.

Durant said in that case the Governor-General deputed the Judge to go from one district to another.

The Judge: Now you must drop the Hyderabad case. I don't wish to hear any more of it.

Durant said that his other remedy was to go to the Privy Council in regard to the decision of the High Court, which was an infringement of rights which concerned the whole body politic.

The Judge: Do I understand that you wish to go to the Privy Council?

Durant said he desired that the point whether the commitment was legal or not should be reserved for decision by a Full Bench in the event of a conviction.

The Judge: That will be done when the case goes on for trial. It has nothing to do with the question whether the case should be traversed or postponed.

Durant said these were his grounds for desiring a longer postponement. He then referred to the application he made to the magistrate to allow him to apply to the High Court for the transfer of the case to some other court.

The Judge When did you make that application?

Durant: I filed my notice.

The Judge: Don't say anything about the notice. You refer to application under section 526.

Durant: I applied for the necessary adjournment, being at the time wrongfully deprived of my liberty, bail being refused on the 25th of May, before the proceedings commenced.

The Judge: Have you ever since made the application?

Durant: I can hardly say whether I have or not. Continuing, he said the magistrate refused to allow him to inspect the record. There were numerous irregularities existing in the proceedings.

The Judge: All this has nothing to do with the present application. You must confine yourself to the application or else sit down. I cannot allow the time of the court to be wasted. I cannot allow you to go into the question of how you were treated in the magistrate's court.

Durant, in conclusion, prayed that a longer postponement than his lordship was disposed to grant to the other accused should be given to him.

The Judge (to the accused Williams): Have you anything to say?

Williams: None whatever.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Macpherson said that, as far as the prosecution was concerned, they had no wish to hamper the defence as to time. There could be no doubt that this was a case which, like other cases, the sooner over the better. A great deal of evidence consisted of interviews which faded away from one's memory as they became old. Those who instructed him were surprised to hear the learned counsel on the other side complaining of the summary character of the commitment, since they all not only abstained from the cross-examination of witnesses, but abstained from attending the Police Court. Then Durant asked for a longer postponement, but he did not tell them how long. His application for a separate trial would be gone into and dealt with at the proper time. A fortnight would meet the end of justice, and give Mr. Anderson ample time to rally from the effects of the first perusal of his brief. As the case was a long and complicated one, involving important issues, it was desirable that it should be tried by a special jury.

Mr. Mehta, who spoke on behalf of himself as well as of Mr. Anderson, who had just left the court, said that there was was no necessity for a special jury, but if the court thought that it was desirable in the interest of justice, he would not press the point any further. As regarded Mr. Anderson, he was instructed to say that he had not had time to consider the point.

Mr. Talyarkhan supported Mr. Mehta's views.

The Judge (to Clive Durant): Have you any objection to urge against the case being tried by a special jury!

Durant: I should prefer a common jury.

The Judge (to Williams): What do you prefer?

Williams: I prefer a special jury. (Laughter.)

His lordship said the question was whether the case should be traversed or postponed. He thought, for obvious reasons, it was more expedient that the case should be postponed and not traversed to the ensuing sessions, which would not be held until the end of November. The case had been going on in the magistrate's court ever since May last, although the commitment was rather a bolt from the blue apparently for the accused persons and possibly for the prosecution also. Still his lordship did not think that the interest of justice would be jeopardised if the case, without being traversed, was postponed. As regards the date to which it should be postponed, it might be stated that every facility would be given to the office of the Clerk of the Crown, where copies would be furnished as soon as possible and inspection of documents allowed. His lordship did not see any reason why the case should not go on Monday fortnight. As to whether the trial should be held before a common or a special jury, his lordship thought that, in view of what had been said by the learned counsel on either side, the case was a complicated one, and there was so much confusion imported into it it would be better that the trial should be before a special jury.

Mr. Mehta having suggested that the postponment might be extended to three weeks, and the Clerk of the Crown informed his lordship that the 20th of September was a Parsi holiday, the postponment was granted to the 21st instant.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	8
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	2	
	Chaukla	4	0	28
	Umarkhady	1	3	
	Dongri	8	1	
C	Market	1	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	17
	Bhuleshwar	3	1	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	1	
	Girgaum	0	0	9
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	3	
	Kamatipura	1	2	20
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	5
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	1a	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	
	Lohana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	15
	Madunpura		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	38	26	112
	Total death to date	31,472	27,000	
	Same date last year	10	2	105

a Found on Road (in C Ward Bhuleshwar, Pinjrapole Road side.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	2

THE CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR OF SPREADING PLAGUE.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. H. M. Judge, District Plague Officer of the B. Ward, North, charges Dr. V. Dias, medical officer in charge of the Khoja Plague Hospital, with doing an act likely to spread bubonic plague. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, assisted by Mr. Leask, Divisional Health Officer, appeared to prosecute; while the accused was defended by Messrs. Dr. Souza and De Quadros, pleaders.

Dr. Ibrahim Hoosein, further cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, said Dr. Dias had always shown his readiness to receive in his hospital patients sent by the witness. Despite the condition in which the patient was, he was able to walk some distance.

At this stage Mr. Crawford said the closed his case.

The magistrate remarked that in order to substantiate the charge against the accused, there still remained an important point to be cleared up. There was nothing to show upon evidence that the person in respect of whom the certificate was given was the same man who had gone to the hospital. There might be hundreds of Mahomed Hassums in Bombay.

Mr. Crawford said the only people who could give evidence on the point were the relatives of the patient, and they were unwilling to give evidence in the case. He would, however, call one of them and examine him.

Noor Mahomed Hassum, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was brother of the patient Mahomed Hassum. Witness did not remember the date on which Fulbai died. When Mr. Judge first came to see his brother, he advised witness to take good care of him, and two or three days subsequently Mr. Judge told him to remove the patient to the hospital. The patient was removed to a dispensary, which was on the ground floor of the Khoja Plague Hospital. Witness felt the temperature of the patient, and found that he had no fever. Dr. Dias said he was not suffering from plague, whereupon witness asked for a certificate in order that the municipal servants might not molest them. The doctor gave him a certificate, which resembled the paper shown to him. Witness then took away his brother back to his house in Munda Gully. The note on the certificate was made by Dr. De Silva, who examined the patient to his house. The patient complained to Dr. De Silva that he felt pain in the groin, but there was no bubo.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, witness said Dr. De Silva had written a prescription for the patient. On one or two previous occasions when he suffered from slight fever glandular swellings appeared. Dr. De Silva did not say that it was a case of plague.

Questioned by court, witness said he took his brother to the plague hospital dispensary because the Municipal authorities told him to do so. He did not tell the medical man in charge of the hospital that the plague officers had declared the patient to be suffering from plague. Witness did not speak to the doctor in such a way as to suggest that it was a case of plague. The doctor said it was not a case of plague. Witness could not say what made him give that opinion. The doctor (Dr. Dias) did not make any suggestion for keeping the patient under observation.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The statement of the accused was then recorded by the court. He said on the morning of the 8th he saw Mahomed Hassum at the dispensary on the ground floor of the hospital. He felt his temperature and found that he had no fever. He then put the thermometer in his arm-pit and the temperature was 98°. The patient said he had been ill for two or three days and had no fever. Accused asked him twice or thrice whether he had suffered from fever on the previous days, because he saw a small glandular swelling on the left groin. He pressed the bubo hard, but the patient did not wink. His eyes were not injected. After further examination, which showed an absence of plague symptoms, the accused came to the conclusion that the swelling was due to the ulcer on the left heel. After he had prescribed for the patient, he and his brother went away. Some time after the brother returned and asked for a certificate, which was given. The brother came for medicine the next day and said the patient was better. On the third day the brother came again for medicine, which was not given, because, on the accused inquiring about the health of the patient, the man said that he was all right. It did not strike him (the accused) that the patient was suffering from plague, as he did not know from what place he had been brought. The patient appeared to be healthy, and was not at all suffering from prostration. He had frequently come across cases in which buboes had developed from ulcers on heels and other parts of the body. Had he known that the patient had been brought from an infected place, it would have raised a suspicion in his mind as to whether he was suffering from plague or not.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

Mr. De Souza having addressed the court on the evidence and on the law governing the case, the magistrate gave his decision. His worship remarked that he accepted Dr. Dias's very full statement of what took place at the dispensary as a correct account. It appeared to him that a bubo did not necessarily indicate plague, nor did it invariably accompany it. The patient appeared to have told Dr. Dias what was untrue as to his recent medical history, and this accordingly led Dr. Dias to seek other causes for the symptoms he had noticed, and upon them he formed the opinion that it was not a case of plague. The court had no doubt that the opinion was a *bona fide* one and was formed after proper consideration of the case. Moreover, there was nothing in the case to lead Dr. Dias to suppose that the patient was attending the hospital at the order of any plague officer. Under these circumstances, the court had no fault to find with Dr. Dias, either in his having formed that opinion, or subsequently in giving the certificate. Dr. Dias was, therefore, discharged.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

RAO BAHADHUR KRASHNAMUKRAM ATMARAM Mehta, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, is appointed First Class Sub-Judge at Ahmednagar. Rao Bahadhur Lalshanker Umiashanker will take the place of Mr. Mehta as Judge of the Small Cause Court. Rao Bahadhur V. J. Gupte will act as First Class Sub-Judge here in place of Mr. Lalshanker. Many applications have been made to the Municipality by the plague officers working in the city during the epidemic of plague that was raging in Bombay, Baroda, and other places during the last two years. In order to consider the various claims made by them the last special general meeting of the Municipality that was held in the Ripon Hall appointed the following gentlemen as members of the committee: Rao Bahadhur Ranchorlal Chotalal, Dr. Solomon Ibrahimji, Mr. Manibhai Pemabhai Shet, Dr. Nanabhai Cooverji, Mody and Rao Bahadhur Mansukhram Muljt, Rao Bahadhur Keshavlal Heeralal, the late Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, is appointed Dewan of the Edar State in place of Rao Bahadhur Dewan Lalji bhai Porshotum Rai, who is retiring on a pension from the British Government. Mr. Keshavlal has worked under the British Government as a Revenue officer to the entire satisfaction of his late superior, Sir T. C. Hope, at Surat, and also under Colonel Kennedy at Cambay, while the latter officer was the Administrator of that place.—On Friday last a grand dramatic performance was given by Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji, the proprietor of the Deshi Samaj Dramatic Company, under the patronage of several civil and military officers of this station. The performance consisted of several select pieces culled from Gujrati dramas entitled "Sardarba and Municipal Election" &c., composed by Mr. Dayabhai himself. "The Avand Bhavan" Theatre was crowded to suffocation on the occasion, and the actors were highly applauded at the conclusion of each piece. The last was the "Ahmedabad Week," which the European officials enjoy every year during the monsoon. During that week several races were run and the military sports were shown in the camp. It is during this week that the officers took the opportunity to patronize Mr. Dayabhai. At the performance of the evening an address was presented to Mr. Dayabhai for his able management on the occasion by Mr. Lambert, the Police Superintendent, in the course of which he said that it reflected very great credit upon Mr. Dayabhai to have developed the dramatic art so well. The address was accompanied by a gold medal, which was pinned on his breast by Mr. Lambert. The address was signed by the following ladies and gentlemen, who were present in the theatre-box on that day: Mr. Mead, the Collector, Messrs. Butler and Beyts, Assistant Collectors, Mr. Reinolds, the Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Clabby, the Railway Police Superintendent, Captain Weiman, Capt. Keoun, Mrs. Cardozo, Mrs. B. Cox, and Miss A. Polgrave.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Hansraj Keshavji, when the following special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 15th August last, was confirmed: "That Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman, or the person or persons who may from time to time hereafter be nominated in writing by him to act as a director of the company either during his lifetime or after his death, shall be a director of the company during the continuance of the mortgage executed or about to be executed in his favour on behalf of the company, and Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman or the persons nominated by him shall be required to retire by rotation or vacate his seat, or be removed under articles 89, 96 and 97 of the articles of association of the company during the continuance of the security." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. Y. M. C. A.

A cricket match was played last Saturday between the Elphinstone College Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. C.C. and resulted in an easy win for the former by 80 runs. The Elphinstonians knocked up a total of 111 runs for 9 wickets down, Parekh Mulla, Sorab Davar and Mody contributing 24 (not out), 21, and 17 runs, respectively, to the grand form. The Y. M. C. A. eleven could hardly stand against the superb bowling of Vaccha and Battiwalla; the former taking 6 wickets for 14 runs and the latter four for 12 runs, disposed of their opponents' total of 31 runs.

BARONET vs. INDEPENDENTS.

A match was played on the Esplanade ground between the Baronet C. C. and the Independents, Vs, which resulted in a victory for the Independents by 17 runs only. The Independents scored 81 in all, the main part of which was contributed by Darala Kanga and Pesi Paghdiwalla. Dubash and Bhaimunshi were the successful bowlers from the Baronet C.C. But Nowroji Bharucha (Presidency bowler) proved an utter failure in bowling. The Baronets then scored 64 in all, and from them Nowroji Mehta, Bhaimunshi and Raja were successful in batting. Maneck Driver and Colabawalla bowled effectively from the Independents, each taking 4 wickets.

(* We cannot undertake to insert cricket reports of which do not reach us early on Monday morning, and must in future decline to insert belated accounts of matches.)—ED., *B. G.*

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

A fresh case of suspected plague, with no deaths, was shown in the returns issued from the Health Office on Monday. The new case occurred in Ward No. 3, Upper Circular Road, and was reported to the Health Department by Dr. Justice and the members of the Vigilance Committee, who had the patient, a Hindu, removed to the Ward Hospital in Sham Bazar Street for treatment. The Mahomedan who was under treatment at the Campbell Hospital has been discharged, leaving now five cases at the Medical College Hospital.

BUSTI IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Cook, Health Officer, Dr. Pettifer, officiating Plague Health Officer, Dr. Mackenzie, and Dr. Narimman, District Medical Officers, Captain Liddell, R. E., and Lieutenant Charters, R. E., inspected a busti in Machua Bazar yesterday morning, which was found in a very filthy condition. It has been decided to remodel all busti, and the work will be carried out as expeditiously as practicable. Dr. Pettifer, Dr. Mackenzie, Captain Liddell and Lieutenant Charters also paid a visit to the busti in Rup Chand Roy's Street, which is now being whitewashed inside as well as outside. All the necessary improvements, including better ventilation and light, will be carried out before any one will be permitted to re-occupy the busti.—*English Mail* (Wednes day.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Jones, Capt, 13th Bo I, on plague duty, from Deesa
Seymour, Major, 16th Bo I, on sick leave, from Quetta

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Hennessey, Cant, Bo, C I Dept, on duty, to Quetta
Cole, Major, Bo, Erinpura Irregular Force, off leave, to Erinpura
Wellby, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England
Vincent, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England

AUGUST 31.

Seymour, Major, 16th Bo I, on sick leave, to Khandalla

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

There will be drill at the Riding School for all Members daily. (Tuesday's excepted) at 7 a.m. Plane Clothes.
There will be Shooting at the Rifle range Colaba on Saturday afternoon the 3rd September, from 4 p.m

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

JUST as artesian well water of the purest quality and in unfailing quantity was found at Samalkot, Rajahmundry, Ellore and other places on the East Coast Railway, so it has been found at Ulavapad, at mile 156 on the Bezwada-Madras Railway. It is very probable that it can be found at many more places along the coast. At Ulavapad a masonry well 35 feet deep was sunk without success. Then a common 4-inch water pipe was put down, and at 72 feet from ground level the water spouted and filled up the masonry well to within 14 feet of ground level. Heavy baling with two motes and a pump failed to dry the well and a diver had to be sent down to unscrew the upper part of the pipe. This is exactly a repetition of what occurred at Rajahmundry, Samalkot, &c., in 1893. The boring, piping and all, cost only Rs. 3 per foot sunk. Considering the filth that is drunk by the East Coast villagers, and the eagerness with which they come long distances for the railway artesian water, one would think that the Government officials, District Boards and charitable native gentlemen would think it worth while to try for artesian water. The Railway authorities are about to put down an 8-inch pipe at Cocanada, which, if it proves a success, will introduce an important epoch in that town, as its local water-supply is bad.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS A CANNIBAL KING!

ROBINSON CRUSOE OUTDONE IN REAL LIFE.

As the sensation of the hour appears to be that marvellous Frenchman, M. Louis de Rougemont, a representative writes as follows:—

"The modern Robinson Crusoe (only his adventures far transcend those of Defoe's immortal hero) is rather below the medium height, and his face and head instantly attract attention. Indeed, so extraordinary and distinctive is the face that it is no wonder people stop him in the street and accost him in the restaurants with the query, 'Are you M. de Rougemont, whose adventures we have read about?'

"This wonderful man, then, speaks English extremely well, though with a slight foreign accent, and gives one the impression of being curiously shy and sensitive, but after a little while he grew quite confidential. When one touched upon the story, however, his expressive face changed altogether, and it is evident that the subject is rather a painful one for him. 'I am a little weary,' he said, 'of people asking absurd questions—particularly ladies—and although I am overwhelmed with invitations from all parts of the three kingdoms, and even from the Continent and America, I am obliged to decline most of them on this account. One dear old English lady at Zermatt (I have only just returned from Switzerland, where I sought any relatives that might be living) listened to an outline of my story and then adjusted her glasses and looked at me sympathetically, "Dear, dear!" she said. "Poor man! How you must have suffered. But why on earth didn't you write home?" And M. de Rougemont laughed heartily.

"For over an hour this amazing man poured forth a series of incidents and adventures the bare mention of which, apart from detail, are astounding in the very highest degree. His departure from his home in Switzerland; his meeting with the Dutch pearler in Singapore; the bargain between them; the pearling cruise in the then unknown South Seas (this was in the early sixties); the fights with the Papuans; the gradual accumulation of great treasure; the discovery of the fabal three black pearls; the wonderful methods by which the Malay divers caught sharks; the fight with the octopus—which has already been copied into nearly every paper in the country; the great storm which swept away De Rougemont's partner and all the divers, leaving the unfortunate youth alone on the ship; the astonishing fortnight's solitary navigation; the wreck of the "Vielland;" the dreary little sandspit in the Sea of Timor; the house built of pearl shells; the corn grown in sand and nourished with turtles' blood; the acrobatic performance; the preaching aloud to the dog; the riding of the turtles like another Neptune; the ever-threatening madness and desire to put an end to life; the coming of the four blacks who were blown out of their course in a storm and reached the little sandspit in a dying condition; the building of the boat; the escape of the whole five to the Australian Main; De Rougemont's wonderful marriage ceremony; his first cannibal feast; his agonies of thirst in the wilderness the amazing sea journey of 1,500 miles in a frail canoe—a journey that lasted eighteen months and brought the despairing navigators back to the very point from which they started; the many attempts to reach civilisation; the extraordinary portrait of Queen Victoria to impress the blacks, and the ingenious devices which this extraordinary man resorted to for the same important purpose; the discovery of the lost explorer Gibson, and the discovery of two English girls as the wives of a cannibal chief; the remarkable, weird, and thrilling incidents that covered the appalling period of twenty-eight years in the interior of Australia, and the final return to civilisation—these things form in the aggregate a story so enthralling and all but incredible that it is no wonder the scientists at first received M. de Rougemont with scepticism.

"Now, however, scepticism exists no longer, and that great and august body, the British Association, have invited M. de Rougemont to read two papers, one in the Geographical and one in the Anthropological section. He has been approached by Madame Tussaud and Sons, who will have a figure of him in their well-known exhibition in order to gratify thousands of people who may not see M. de Rougemont in the flesh—although it is necessary to state that arrangements are now being made for his lectures in all parts of the three kingdoms, as well as in France, Switzerland, Italy, and America. Already applications are being received, literally from every quarter of the globe, by letter and telegram, asking about the book rights of this astounding story.

"What M. de Rougemont seems to like best, however, is the supplying of scientific material, mainly of an anthropological kind, which, although of great interest to science, cannot possibly be published in a popular magazine.

"I seem to have become famous," laughed M. de Rougemont. "I receive dozens of letters daily asking for autographs, and only yesterday an independent gentleman came all the way from Plymouth simply to shake me by the hand. Last Sunday I went to the Albert Hall to hear the splendid music, but it gradually got whispered about that I was in the building, and presently quite an unseemly demonstration was made among the audience, and I am sorry to say I was mobbed when I got outside. I had no umbrella, and it was raining heavily. It is, as you may suppose, a very great mistake to think that I am spouting over the whole story glibly. Indeed, the connected incidents come to me only very slowly, and I cannot tax my unfortunate head for more than a couple of hours at a time.'

"M. de Rougemont is obviously in poor health but he hopes soon to have another few weeks in his beloved Switzerland, which will build him up and fit him for the trying ordeals of his public appearances.

"The geographical authorities are agreed that not only are M. de Rougemont's adventures entirely unprecedented, but owing to the advance of civilisation it is practically certain that no other civilised man will ever again have opportunities for going through what Louis de Rougemont has undergone."

THE CONDITION OF CYPRUS.

IN Committee of Supply, in the House of Commons, on a vote to complete the sum of £33,000 for a grant in aid of the revenue of the island of Cyprus, Mr. Pierpoint expressed a hope that the Colonial Secretary would assent to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the relations of Cyprus with this country, in order to ascertain whether something could not be done to make the condition of the islanders more prosperous and happy. He advocated the construction of a naval harbor at Famagusta, which he contended, would be of equal benefit to Cyprus and to this country—Mr. Dillon asserted that the Cypriotes were considerably overtaxed and that our administration of the island generally was discreditable.—Sir A. Rollit believed that the operations proposed by the Colonial Secretary as carried out prudentially they would be beneficial to the island and also remunerative.—Sir C. Dilke thought steps should be taken to develop the silk trade in Cyprus.—Sir J. Ferguson desired to know what became of the £10,000 surplus of the tribute that was not applied to the service of the debt. Any one will be permitted to re-occupy the busti.—*English Mail* (Wednes day.)

Mr Chamberlain said there was no surplus. The amount of the tribute was £80,000 a year; £40,000 went to pay the interest on the French portion of the loan, and the other £40,000 was devoted to the payment of the English portion. After the tribute had been paid there was a deficit of something like £30,000 a year in the finances of Cyprus that had to be made up by this country. In fact, we had spent about £500,000 altogether. The Committee would recollect that the responsibility in connection with the island of Cyprus dated only from 1895. He had regarded Cyprus as one of those Colonial possessions which it was worth while to develop, at all events in a reasonable and cautious manner. He traversed the assertion that the Cypriotes were not so well off now as they were under their Turkish masters. At the present moment a considerable number of Armenians who were Turkish subjects desired to establish themselves in the island, and if the conditions of the emigration could be arranged, he had no doubt that land would be found for them, and that they would be a very industrious and prosperous portion of the population. Last year the Comittee made a liberal vote in order to carry on public works which he considered to be essential. Those works had been executed with great success, and much to the satisfaction of the islanders. A direct of Agricultural Education had been appointed, to had taught the islanders what was necessary in the cultivation and engrafting of their trees, and also the cultivation of the cocoons, to which great importance was properly attached. In fact the silk industry had troubled in the last three years. The export to Egypt had largely increased in consequence of the ready communication. Certain reforms of taxation had been made, and they had all taken the form of reduction. A civil engineer was to make surveys for a railway to go to Nikosia, Famagusta, and Larka, and the project would be proceeded with if the finances justified it. With regard to the harbour of Famagusta, there was no intention to convert into a great naval or military harbour, but it was being attended to, and it would be made more use for commercial traffic. In the circumstances he did not see any necessity for appointing a special commission. Between 1881 and 1891 the population of the islands had increased from 186,000 to 209,000 and the quantity of the exports had increased in an extraordinary degree since the British occupation. As to the tribute, he thought that the statement in the "Times" was, to say the least, premature, and that it would better to wait till next Session in order to go into details of the question. He protested once more however, against the statement that this country had got something out of the tribute. That was a grave mistake.

The vote was agreed to.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

SCENES FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL.

MR. GEORGE KENNAN, well-known for his Siberian experiences, accompanied the Red Cross expedition to Santiago. During the fighting outside the city on July 1st and 2nd he remained with the field hospital, and assisted in attending to the wounded. The scenes he witnessed and describes (in the New York "Outlook") show the effects of war in all their reality. The Hospital was situated three miles east of Santiago, in a little valley. The field hospital corps was wretchedly understaffed. Instead of 50 doctors, there were only 5 the first day and 10 the second. Through their hands all the wounded had to pass. On the first day there were only 20 attendants to take care of the wounded from three whole divisions. It was impossible for the surgeons to take any rest. The five men who composed the original hospital staff worked incessantly for twenty-one hours. During Friday and Saturday the great bloody wave of human agony rolled back in ever increasing volume from the battle-line. The surgeons stood by the operating tables hour after hour, wholly without sleep and almost without rest or food. During Friday and Friday night 300 operations were performed. Despite the utmost exertions hundreds of seriously and dangerously wounded men lay on the ground for hours-many of them half-naked and nearly all without shelter from the blazing tropical sun in the daytime, or the damp, chilly dew at night. Mr. Kennan himself saw a soldier from he 3rd Cavalry, who had been shot through the body, lie on the ground in front of the operating tent, exposed to sunshine in which he could hardly hold his hand. This was by no means a solitary case. This

MISERABLY UNDERSTAFFED HOSPITAL

was the only one available. Nor was it properly equipped. The road to the front was blocked with trains of mules and waggons bringing food and ammunition for the living. The dead and dying were neglected. At the end of the second day's fight the state of the hospital was "dreadful and heartrending." The resources and supplies outside of instruments, operating tables, and medicines were very limited. There was tent shelter for only about one hundred men: there were no cots, hammocks, mattresses, rubber blankets, or pillows for sick and injured soldiers; the supply of woollen army blankets was very short, and was very soon exhausted; and there was no clothing at all except two or three dozen shirts. In the form of hospital food for sick or wounded men there was nothing except a few jars of beef extract, malted milk, &c., brought in the United States by Major Wood, brought here in his own private baggage, and held in reserve for desperate cases.

These five men and 20 attendants, inadequately provided with hospital supplies, had to attend to the wounded of an army of 20,000 men. The result was appalling. Mr. Kennan thus describes the ghastly procession which struggled in from the fighting line:—"The wounded soldiers who were brought to the hospital from a distance of three miles in a jolting ambulance, or army waggon, had in many cases lost upper clothing at the bandaging stations just back of the battle line where the field surgeons had stripped them in order to examine or treat their wounds. They arrived half naked, and without either rubber or woollen blankets; and as the very limited hospital supply of shirts and blankets had been exhausted there was nothing to clothe or cover them with. The tents set apart for wounded soldiers were already full to overflowing, and all that a litter squad could do with a man when they lifted him from the operating table was to carry him away and lay him down, half-naked as he was, on the water-soaked ground under the stars. Weak and shaken from agony under the surgeon's knife and probe, there he had to lie in the high wet grass, with no one to look after him, no one to give him food and water if he needed them, no blanket over him, and no pillow under his head.

THE SCENES ROUND THE HOSPITAL

were fearful. Slightly wounded soldiers were left in charge of their more dangerously injured comrades. They hobbled about, carrying hard bread and water to their completely disabled and gasping companions. Many of the wounded had had nothing to eat or drink in more than twenty-four hours and were in a state of extreme exhaustion. Some, who had been shot through the mouth and neck, were unable to swallow, and we had to push a rubber tube down through the bloody froth that filled their throats and pour water into their stomachs through that. Some lay on the ground with swollen bellies, suffering acutely from tetanus of the urinary passage and distention of the bladder caused by a gunshot wound; some were paralysed from the neck down and the waist down as the result of injury to the spine; some were delirious from thirst, fever, and exposure to the sun; and some were in a state of unconsciousness, coma, and collapse, and made no reply or sign of life when I offered them water and food. They were all placed on the ground in a long, closely packed row as they came, a few pieces of shelter tenting were stretched over them to protect them a little from the sun, and there they lay for two, three, and sometimes four hours before the surgeons could even examine their injuries.

When night fell on Friday, July 1, the wounded were

STILL POURING IN

from all directions. At sunset the five surgeons had operated upon and dressed the wounds of 151 men. As night advanced and the wounded came in more rapidly, no count or record of the operations was made or attempted. Late on Friday evening the operating force was increased to 10. More tables were set out in front of the tents, and the surgeons worked at them all night, partly by moonlight and partly by the dim light of flaring candles held in the hands of stewards and attendants. Fortunately the weather was clear and still, and the moon nearly full. There were no lanterns, apparently in the camp—at least I saw none in use outside the operating tent—and if the night had been dark, windy, or rainy, four-fifths of the wounded would have had no help or surgical treatment whatever. All the operations, outside of a single tent, were performed by the dim light of an unsheltered and flaring candle, or at most two. More than once even the candles were extinguished for fear that they would draw the fire of the Spanish sharpshooters, who were posted in trees south of the camp. Mr. Kennan bears emphatic testimony to the

HEROIC BRAVERY DISPLAYED BY THE WOUNDED MEN.

Many of the men, as appeared from their chalky faces, gasping breath, and bloody vomitings, were in the last extremity of mortal agony; but I didn't hear a groan, a murmur, or a complaint once an hour. Occasionally a trooper under the knife of the surgeon would swear, or a beardless Cuban boy would shriek and cry, "O, my mother, my mother!" as the surgeons reduced a compound fracture of the femur and put his legs in splints; but from the long row of wounded on the ground there came no sound or sign of weakness. They were suffering—some of them were dying—but they were strong. Many a man whose mouth was so dry and parched with thirst that he could hardly articulate, would insist on my giving water first, not to him when it was his turn, but to some comrade who was more badly hurt or had suffered longer. Intense pain and the fear of death are sup

PURELY PERSONAL.

One of the greatest advantages which Mr. Curzon will enjoy as Viceroy of India will be the help of the charming American lady who is his wife. It need hardly be said at this time of day that Mrs. Curzon was Miss Mary Laiter, whose family is famous in America for their wealth, their hospitality, and their various kinds of enterprise. Mrs. Curzon has made herself a real position in London society since her marriage, and will no doubt be equally popular at Simla and Calcutta. Many members of the British governing class have had American wives, but no American lady has ever risen to this eminence in the hierarchy of the Empire.

It has been the practice in recent years to make the appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India from the ranks of the Peerage. The fact of Mr. Curzon's being a Commoner need be, however, no bar to his preferment to this office. Mr. Curzon is the eldest son of a peer—the Rev. Lord Scarsdale—and it is not unusual to call up to the House of Lords peers' eldest sons. Thus in 1887 Earl Percy, the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland and in the present year the Marquis of Granby, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, were called up to the House of Lords. If Mr. Curzon were called up to the Peerage, his father, who is a Baron, would probably be raised a step in the Peerage. Thus, when in 1771 Mr. Henry Bathurst, the eldest son of Lord Bathurst, who was then in his ninetieth year, became Lord Chancellor and was created Lord Apsley, his aged father was advanced to the dignity of an earldom, in which he was succeeded by his son.

Lord Roberts, who is visiting the Continent on short leave of absence, is expected to return before the autumn manœuvres begin, and will be the guest of Mr. St. John Brodrick, the Under-Secretary of State for War, at Cranborne.

Notwithstanding that Lord Charles Beresford is going out to China, the gallant Admiral has promised to look into the grievances of the mechanics in the various naval establishments. Whether these are real or imaginary, Lord Charles has determined they shall be thoroughly sifted and Mr. Goschen made acquainted with them.

The experience of Mr. Justice Darling, who has within a few months of his promotion to the Bench been compelled twice to pass sentence of death, contrasts unfavourably with that of the late Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, who from his acceptance of a seat on the Irish Judicial Bench in 1859 till his retirement in 1882 never pronounced the death sentence. The present Lord Morris was from 1867 till 1889 an Irish Judge. In that long period he only once sentenced a prisoner to death, and by the reprieve of the culprit the sentence was not carried into execution.

"In a recently published list of eminent men who have been sons of clergymen," writes a correspondent, "sufficient notice has not been accorded to the sons of clergymen of the Irish Protestant Church. Goldsmith, the son of an Irish clergyman, has no doubt been included in the list, but among a host of others may be mentioned the following celebrities who were sons of Irish clergymen: Mr. Whiteside, who was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland from 1866 till 1876, and one of the greatest orators of his time, both in Parliament and at the Bar; Mr. Butt, Q.C., M.P., the founder of the Home Rule movement and the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party; Dr. Magee, the late Archbishop of York; and Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, who was elected in 1887, on the death of Mr. Beresford Hope, without opposition, to the representation of Cambridge University in Parliament, and was, with the sole exception of Sir Isaac Newton, the only man who sat for Cambridge University in the House of Commons while filling the post of President of the Royal Society. In the present House of Commons there are three sons of Irish Protestant clergymen: Mr. Butcher, who is a son of a former Bishop of Meath; Captain Norton; and Mr. Swift MacNeill."

Reuter telegraphs from Bennington (Vermont) that Mr. Phelps, ex-Minister of the United States to Great Britain, is seriously ill. He is suffering from trouble in the region of the heart, and physicians are in constant attendance.

The death is announced of M. Jules Frank, director of "La Liberte." Two versions of the death are current. The first appears in the "Liberte" itself, which ascribes it to apoplexy; while all the other evening papers and later information declare (says a Chronicle telegram) that M. Frank blew his brains out in the editorial office, after a brief discussion with a member of his staff.

The Kaiser, through the Foreign Office at Berlin, has issued invitations to representatives of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden to be present at the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer, at Jerusalem, on October 31. The invitation has also been sent to America. Representatives of the Anglican Church will also receive special invitations.

M. Arthur Desjardins, President of the French Court of Appeal, who is now arbitrating in the Tillett dispute, will shortly arrive at Antwerp to obtain supplementary details on which to base his decision. As the point turns chiefly on the question of compensation for alleged illegal detention, M. Desjardins no doubt wishes to study the local conditions, including the prison in which Mr. Tillett was incarcerated.

The "Standard," in a leading article on the Hooley case at the Bankruptcy Court says: "Mr. Duguid certainly made out a case which, unless Mr. Hooley can shake its accuracy, shows that the latter has completely misrepresented the nature of the transaction between them. The sum of £3,000 paid by Mr. Hooley to Mr. Duguid, so far from being a bribe, was compensation for breach of contract in regard to employment by an evening paper. It is scarcely necessary, and would a present be out of place, to do more than point out the very serious complexion which Mr. Duguid's statements, if substantiated, impart to the proceedings in which Mr. Hooley is involved."

Mr. Rhodes's farm in Mashonaland appears to be prospering. A recent visitor reports that 4,000 trees have been planted, and a considerable area of land is already under cultivation. Next year it is hoped to have twenty times as much ground under cultivation. In March last the farm presented a very flourishing aspect. A crop of oats was rapidly ripening, and fields of cabbages were doing well. Kitchen and flower gardens have been laid out on an extensive scale. The dwelling-house is of stone, and stables and cowsheds have been built. The soil in the neighbourhood is rich, and, thanks to the ancient inhabitants of the land, the irrigation is good. The cattle feed on sweet nutritious grass, and are rolling in fat. The farm has already been stocked by Mr. Rhodes with a large number of oxen, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

Colonel Waring, whose death is just announced, has of late taken but little active share in politics, but through the storm and stress of the Home Rule question he bore his part in the strife as henchman to Colonel Saunderson. He was a staunch Imperialist and Unionist, as well as a leading Orangeman; but ill-health had of late largely impaired his activity. He was returned unopposed both in 1892 and 1895 for North Down, in which constituency there is now a vacancy.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, *of October 16th, 1897, says:—*
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BABE·S
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C. F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

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N & C RAINCOAT
("Persenus" Proof.
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!
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DURABILITY.—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
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Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay. —Pope.
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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome boxes, 6 boxes
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
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is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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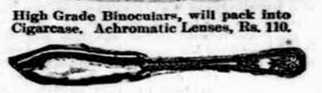

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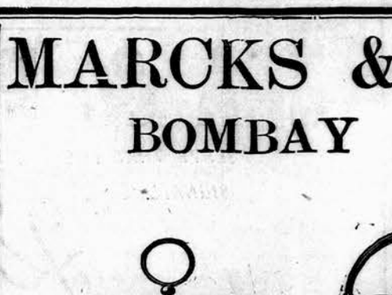

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